

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 21 (legislative day of May 7), 1956:

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

James R. Duncan, of Virginia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 9, 1959.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 21 (legislative day of May 7), 1956:

POSTMASTER

ILLINOIS

Fred A. Lemm to be postmaster at Schiller Park, in the State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

Rev. Frank Freed, pastor of the West Covina Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., offered the following prayer:

Shall we now pray? Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee this morning for our great Nation and for all of Thy blessings that Thou hast so abundantly poured forth upon our lives; and we come to Thee this day asking that Thou wilt specially guide these our leaders. We pray that Thou wilt guide them in every deliberation of their minds and every wisdom, and that Thou wilt guard them from any steps into any dead-end roads. We pray, our God, that Thou wilt lead them according to Thy word and Thy will, and that Thou wilt continue to make our Nation that which stands forth for Thy love, and Thy peace, and Thy righteousness throughout our world.

We ask this in Jesus' name and for His sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 17, 1956, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10875. An act to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3254. An act to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5862) entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States district

courts to adjudicate certain claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7030) entitled "An act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 6143) entitled "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 9429) entitled "An act to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3073) entitled "An act to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BEALL, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CROW INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY] be released as a conferee on the part of the House on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) providing for payment to the Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints as a conferee in his stead the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. The Clerk will notify the Senate accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10875) to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to

the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference with the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas when the committee is going to meet?

Mr. POAGE. This afternoon.

Mr. MARTIN. For the purpose of bringing it back fairly quickly?

Mr. POAGE. We hope we can bring it back tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN. Might it not be possible to get action today? It seems to be a desirable bill with which all seem to be satisfied.

Mr. POAGE. I am afraid not.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GRANT, HOPE, and AUGUST H. ANDRESEN.

ANSWER TO LEONARD HALL'S CLAIM ON WORKERS' PROSPERITY

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, for a number of weeks now, Chairman Leonard Hall, of the Republican National Committee, has been trying to tell workers that the Eisenhower administration is not biased against them, and that in fact they are better off under the Eisenhower administration than they were during the Democratic administration of President Harry S. Truman.

I appreciate that the difficulty of Mr. Hall's task forces him to strain pretty hard for evidence to support his strange proposition. But I do think it necessary to call to the attention of the American people the truth about the meaningless figures and misleading terms Mr. Hall has been using.

He says, for example, that "labor's" share of the total national income amounted to a 69-percent average during the 3 years of the Eisenhower administration, compared to just a 65-percent average during the 7 years of the Truman administration. This kind of use of percentages is meaningless. Just how meaningless is shown by the fact that in 1932, at the depth of the worst depression in our history, labor's share of the national income amounted to 73 percent—4 percent more than under Eisenhower. It would have been cold comfort to the workers who stood in breadlines to have been told by politicians such as Mr. Hall that their "percentage of the national income" was so high.

Moreover, it is not "labor," as the term is generally accepted, that is receiving 69 percent. The figures Mr. Hall uses come from page 173 of the Economic Report of the President, and actually measure "compensation of employees"—which lumps together the topmost corporation executives and directors as well as ordinary workers, and calls them all "employees." I am sure that most

\$75,000 a year executives do not classify themselves as "labor"; nor are they such, except perhaps to a politician who is trying to hoodwink workers about which party has their interests at heart.

I think the following figures give a much more accurate picture of whether workers are getting an even break under the Eisenhower administration: In the 3 years of Republican administration, while corporations' profits after taxes have increased 34 percent, the average person's income after taxes has gone up only 8 percent. In 1955 alone, while United States Steel profits went up 89 percent, Jones & Laughlin up 100 percent, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube up 106 percent, steelworkers' wages rose only 14 percent. While General Motors profits went up 48 percent, auto workers' wages rose only 10 percent; while Standard Oil of New Jersey profits rose 23 percent, oil workers participated only to the extent of 5 percent; while Monsanto profits went up 78 percent, chemical workers' wages gained only 5 percent.

To see if they are getting an even break under this administration, I suggest that workers all over the country compare the improvement in their economic well-being over the last 3 years with that of the corporations for which they work. If they do that, no amount of statistical shenanigans by Mr. Hall will be able to dissuade them that Republican "prosperity" is lopsided in favor of big business, and against the average citizen.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1957

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 11319) making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 (Rept. No. 2181) which was read a first and second time and with accompanying papers referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin reserved all points of order.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that members of the committee may have until midnight tonight to file minority views on the public works appropriation bill and that those views be printed with the committee report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BILL

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Public Works have until midnight tonight to file a report on the water pollution control bill, H. R. 9540.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE LORING M. BLACK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed saddened today at the news of the sudden death of Loring Black, a former Member of this distinguished body. We both came to this House together, having been elected in 1922.

Loring served many years with us. He left his mark upon this body as an eminent Member. His was a congressional career of rare accomplishments, he was an excellent debater and of the highest integrity of purpose. I am, indeed, grieved because Loring was my dear friend. He leaves behind him a good name.

As the Psalmist said:

Better is the fragrance of a good name than the perfume of precious oils.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the passing of our late distinguished colleague, Loring M. Black, of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I was truly shocked this morning when I learned of the sudden and untimely passing of my dear friend, Hon. Loring Milton Black, who long and honorably served in the House of Representatives as a Democrat from Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is with deep emotion and a feeling of great sorrow and loss that I raise my voice in brief, but nonetheless sincere tribute to the life and character and public service of Loring Black.

While it was not my privilege to have served with him here in the House, I have nevertheless known him for many years and we had a very close personal association and friendship right up to the time of his passing. It was just on Thursday last that I had a chat with him here in the Capitol and made an appointment to see him during this week.

Loring Black was born in New York City on May 17, 1886, attended the public schools, and was graduated from Fordham University, New York City, in 1907. He studied law at Columbia University, was admitted to the bar in 1909 and thereupon commenced the practice of law in New York City. He served as a member of the New York State Senate in 1911 and 1912; resumed the practice of his profession in New York City; and again served as a member of the New York State Senate in 1919 and 1920. He was elected a Member of the United States House of Representatives to the 68th Congress and the five succeeding Congresses, serving from March 1923 to January 1935. He was not a candidate for renomination in 1934.

Loring enjoyed the reputation of being a most persuasive and eloquent orator

and was gifted with a keen sense of humor. He was a brilliant lawyer and achieved great success in his profession.

I feel a great personal loss in the passing of Loring Black as I have long considered him one of my very dear friends and advisers. I always held him in the highest esteem and had profound respect for his ability and integrity.

His record in Congress and in the legal profession was filled with many achievements. His many years of public service and his distinguished record in private life will long endure. I am sure that I speak not only for myself but for all the Members of this body who knew him when I say that his kindness, his memory, will linger in our hearts forever. I extend to his dear wife my sincere sympathy in her sad bereavement. May he rest in peace.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it was with extreme regret that I learned of the sudden and untimely demise of our very good friend, the Honorable Loring M. Black. He served in this House with distinction and honor to himself, the Borough of Brooklyn, and the city and State of New York, as well as the Nation, for 12 years.

Although it was not my privilege to serve with him in the House, it was my good fortune to have known him for many years and to have been able to call him my friend.

He was able, to the point of brilliance. His advice was sound and much sought after. He will be grievously missed, not only by his good and dear wife, but by all his many friends.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly saddened yesterday by the sudden passing of my good and old friend, Loring Black, and our former colleague who served in the House from 1923 to 1935, as a Representative from Brooklyn.

Loring served with distinction in the House and was an active opponent of the prohibition law and its enforcement. He also sponsored much beneficial legislation on behalf of our veterans and was an early worker in the field of narcotics control. Loring was a gentle, kindly man, and I shall often recall the many pleasant hours I spent in his company. His was a friendship that I greatly treasured over the years, and I shall miss his keen sense of humor, his friendly visits and the many talks we had together. A gentle spirit has left us and we, his friends, are poorer for the loss, but we shall cherish his memory and hope that he now rests in peace.

ARMED SERVICES DAY

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend I was privileged to see a wonderfully fine and impressive exhibition of our armed services in different military establishments. I was privileged to review, with General

Milburn at Fort Stevens, a very fine infantry group. I have never seen finer marching and was never more impressed with the strength and the power of the men.

I should like again to express my deep gratitude to the officers and men and women who are working to keep our country safe; they face danger day after day even in peace.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may sit during general debate today and on Wednesday, May 23.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas assumed the Chair.

THE LATE EUGENE J. BUTLER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday last one of the most beloved men in Washington, Eugene J. Butler, died.

For 26 years Mr. Butler was a member of the staff of the legal department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and since 1951 he was its director. In performing his duties he had occasion throughout the years to appear before committees of the Congress, and to discuss matters of importance and concern to the National Catholic Welfare Conference with many hundreds of Members of the Congress and with officials in the executive branch of our Government. He also had occasion to meet many thousands of persons who were not in public life or in the Government service.

Everyone who ever met Gene Butler was impressed by him. They recognized he was not only an able and fair gentleman but that he was honorable and trustworthy. By reason of his fine personality, his deep knowledge of any matter he was engaged in, and his noble qualities of mind and character, Gene Butler always obtained the maximum favorable results possible. It will be most difficult for the National Catholic Welfare Conference to fill his place.

Mr. Butler, or "Gene" as his friends called him, was born at Scranton, Pa., and came to Washington in the service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference 26 years ago. He attended St. Thomas College, now the University of Scranton; also Holy Cross College and Fordham University Law School.

During his years of service with the National Catholic Welfare Conference he became widely known throughout the country. He received many honors, among which was the Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great,

conferred upon him in 1954 by Pope Pius XII. The Catholic University of America conferred upon him last year an honorary doctorate of laws for his outstanding zeal and talent.

I first met Gene Butler shortly after his arrival in Washington. During the years he has been with the National Catholic Welfare Conference and until his death we have seen each other hundreds of times. There quickly developed between us a close friendship which has grown and developed throughout the years. In his death I have lost one of my closest friends. I shall miss him very much.

To Mrs. Butler and her children and to his brothers and sisters Mrs. McCormack and I extend our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all other members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD in relation to the late Eugene J. Butler.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened by the passing last Friday morning at Georgetown University Hospital of my dear friend of long standing, Eugene J. Butler, director of the legal department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Gene Butler was widely known throughout the country as counselor and adviser to Roman Catholic institutions and welfare agencies and because of his vast experience and legal knowledge rendered an extraordinary service to his church and faith. He was a real Christian gentleman and was always kind and considerate to his host of friends and associates. For 21 years before he became its director he was a member of the staff of the National Catholic Welfare Conference legal department.

He was recognized as an outstanding expert on the legislative matters and problems in which the National Catholic Welfare Conference had an interest and he held the confidence of the high-ranking Catholic clergy throughout the country. With his wonderful personality and charm, as well as his sincerity of purpose, he always had ready access to his many friends in the House and Senate who respected his opinions and high ideals.

I feel fortunate, and benefited much, in having a close friendship with Gene Butler for many years. After becoming a Member of the House I had many occasions to see him on matters in which we had a mutual interest, and I always found him most patient, kind, and understanding. He possessed a fine intellect and legal mind. He had a great amount of commonsense. I always admired his zeal and uncompromising loyalty to his faith and the Christian principles in which he so deeply believed.

Mr. Speaker, I have lost a true friend in the loss of Gene Butler. Because of his many good deeds, scrupulous principles, and successful career, he leaves a respected heritage to his loved ones. His widow and four children have my

deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow. I am sure he is in heaven.

May He support us all the day long
Till the shades lengthen and the evening comes

And the busy world is hushed
And the fever of life is over and our work is done.

Then in His mercy may He give us a safe lodging

And a holy rest and peace at the last.

—Cardinal Newman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Eugene J. Butler, general counsel for the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was a man of sterling quality. His death at a young age is a blow to the institution and its members whom he served so well. He was a familiar figure here on the Hill, always interested in the less fortunate of the world. He will be missed in Washington and other places where his counsel was so often sought. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, many years ago, as a student at the Fordham University Law School in New York, it was my pleasure to become acquainted with a fellow student, Eugene J. Butler. A few years later, upon my election to the 75th Congress, our acquaintance ripened into a friendship founded on my part by my deep respect and admiration for him. Everyone with whom he came into contact in connection with his work for the National Catholic Welfare Conference shared that respect and admiration.

I was profoundly grieved to learn of his passing a few days ago after a long and painful illness. The fortitude with which he bore the long ordeal of his fatal affliction was a mark of the sterling character that he had displayed in his daily work. Never have I heard one word of adverse criticism of him. By the same token, never would he voice a word of criticism against any of the thousands of persons with whom he became associated in his long years of service. That service has now come to an untimely end. Gene Butler will be sorely missed by his family, his employers and fellow workers, and by the membership of the Congress.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS UNDER BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? Three objections are required.

Mr. METCALF, Mr. WIER, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin objected.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2364) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

SIMPLIFYING ACCOUNTING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9593) to simplify accounting, facilitate the payment of obligations, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON], who is unavoidably detained today, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

MENTAL HEALTH STUDY GRANTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9048) to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to improve the mental health of the Nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this bill calls for \$1,500,000, a half million more than it is customary to consider on the Consent Calendar, and also because there are no departmental reports, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members of the House to give favorable consideration to the bill H. R. 9048, now before the House.

The objective of this bill is to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to improve the mental health of the Nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill. What could be more appealing than to assist in the adoption of legislation that has such a worthy as well as necessary objective.

We are all aware of the extent to which mental illness handicaps an ever-increasing portion of our population. There are more persons in our institutions for the care and treatment of mental illness than for any other disease. The number who require such treatment far exceeds that of any other class requiring medical treatment. The problem that is presented is one of the most challenging that can come before

a legislative body. This and all other questions affecting the care and treatment of the ill has always been one of the most interesting subjects that I have had to deal with in my long service in the House. I have appreciated the privilege it has been for me to have the opportunity to serve on the committee of Congress that has had jurisdiction over the public health of our Nation. And it has been most gratifying to me, at different times, to have been chairman of the committee and thereby in a position to be materially helpful in introducing and assisting in the passage of legislation that would improve and increase health facilities helpful in dealing with the health conditions of our people.

The principal purpose of the bill H. R. 9048 is to broaden the present authority of the Public Health Service to make grants for the purpose of developing improved methods of diagnosing mental illness and caring, treating, and rehabilitating the mentally ill. The Surgeon General, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council, would be authorized to make special project grants for the support of investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in the field of mental health, with particular emphasis on projects designed to improve the operation and administration of State institutions for the care or treatment of the mentally ill. These special project grants would enable State institutions to conduct experimental programs and to adapt to their own particular needs and circumstances the new advances in the care and treatment of the mentally ill which are being developed through more basic research studies.

Federal grant funds appropriated in the field of mental health have been used in the past for research project grants, research fellowship grants, teaching grants, training grants, and grants to States for prevention and control of mental illness.

The States are required to match every \$2 of Federal funds with \$1 of State funds. Actually, however, the States have matched every Federal dollar with five State dollars.

It is believed that the Federal Government by providing funds for experimentation and research can be a good partner to the States in their efforts to provide for the mentally ill. Since the States themselves are saddled with the heavy burden of sustaining the operating costs of mental hospitals year in and year out, they are understandably hesitant to appropriate funds for the types of pilot plans and experimental projects which could be initiated under this bill.

The committee held hearings on the provisions incorporated in this bill. No opposition was expressed in the course of the hearings to the provisions of the bill. It was unanimously approved by the committee.

A great deal might be accomplished, first, through studies of methods of management and training; second, by investigating possible substitutes for hospital care through the increasing use of outpatient facilities and foster homes; third, by studying what can be done

about placing patients out in the community; fourth, by determining how social workers can be used in this connection whose salaries cannot be provided out of the regular budgets of mental health hospitals; and fifth, by making statistical studies and studies of possible standardization.

Most importantly, perhaps, additional research projects might be initiated into care and therapy at State hospitals. For example, a study conducted at a State hospital demonstrated that by making substantial additions to the personnel for the purpose of providing intensive treatment of patients, the rate of releases at such hospital increased more than 2½ times.

The increasing number of the aged who become mental patients suggests the need of studies of some new type of institution for these patients. These institutions might be halfway between a home and a mental hospital. Also, it appears well worthwhile to investigate the possibility of so-called day-care hospitals in which patients come during the day from their homes and are given therapy but go back to their homes at night. Adoption of this plan of treatment would cut substantially the expense of operating hospitals for the mentally ill.

Statistics show that in 1953, the States and Territories spent in excess of \$500 million for the operation of mental health hospitals. If federally financed pilot projects can assist in any way in reducing this tremendous financial burden now carried by the States and Territories, the small expenditures involved in the financing of such projects would be repaid many times over.

In the President's budget document for fiscal 1957, provision is made for the later submission of a budget request of \$1,500,000 for special mental health project needs. This request is contingent upon enactment of the instant legislation.

This bill should have the support of the Congress.

DISPOSITION OF MONEYS ARISING FROM DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM CARRIERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8102) to provide for the disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit for account of the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force shall be credited to the proper appropriation, account, or fund out of which such or similar material may be replaced.

Sec. 2. The seventh paragraph under the heading "Ordnance Department" of the act of March 2, 1905 (33 Stat. 840), is amended by deleting therefrom the words "moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military stores in transit shall be credited to the proper appropriation or funds

out of which such or similar stores shall be replaced and."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1953

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8709) to continue the effectiveness of the act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177), as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know something of the nature and purpose of this bill. There is nothing before us on the Consent Calendar to indicate the purpose of the bill.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. The purpose of this bill is to continue the statutory authority for the Secretaries of the military departments to construct, expand, rehabilitate, and convert plants privately or publicly owned which may be necessary for defense production or mobilization purposes and to provide for the maintenance, storage, and so forth, of such plants. This is merely an extension of existing law until 1957. It is a 1-year extension of existing law.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177), as amended, shall remain in effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950, or until such date as may be specified by a concurrent resolution of the Congress, or until July 1, 1957, whichever is earlier.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOGANSVILLE, GA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7896) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in the city of Hogansville, Ga., to the city of Hogansville.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to convey to the city of Hogansville, Ga., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in section 2 in consideration of the sum of \$1, upon such terms and conditions as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of the United States. Such land was acquired by the United States of America on April 5, 1954, for the express purpose of erecting thereon a post-office building at Hogansville, Ga. Such building has not been constructed, and the

land has been declared surplus to the needs of the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. The land referred to in the first section of this act is located in the city of Hogansville, Troup County, Ga., and is more particularly described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Hogansville, county of Troup, State of Georgia: Beginning at a point being the intersection of the northerly side of High Street with the easterly side of Loyd Street; running thence along the easterly side of Loyd Street north 3 degrees 30 minutes east 164.2 feet to a point; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 1.6 feet to a point of curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 9 feet, chord length of 12 feet bearing north 63 degrees 40 minutes 8 seconds east, a distance of 13.1 feet to a point in the southwesterly side of East Main Street; thence along the southwesterly side of East Main Street south 59 degrees 30 minutes east 256.8 feet to a point in the westerly boundary of land now or formerly of T. H. Phillips; thence along the westerly boundary of said land of Phillips south 0 degrees 41 minutes east 47.4 feet to a point in the northerly side of High Street; thence along the northerly side of High Street north 87 degrees 59 minutes west 244.4 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 26,859.95 square feet, together with the improvements thereon; and also together with all right, title and interest of the owner of the premises herein before described in and to all streets, roads, avenues, alleys, alleyways, and rights-of-way abutting or in anywise appertaining to the land herein described, together with any and all leaseholds or other interest therein of whatsoever kind or character.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8, strike out "\$1.00, upon such terms and conditions as may be necessary to safeguard the interest of the United States." and insert in lieu thereof: "\$3,000, upon condition that such land be used for public purposes and upon such terms and conditions as may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States."

Pages 2 and 3, strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 2. The property referred to in section 1 of this act is a parcel of land located on the south side of East Main Street, bounded by High Street and Loyd Street in the city of Hogansville, Ga., containing approximately 26,860 square feet, known as the post office site, Hogansville, Ga., acquired by condemnation, order and confirming judgment of which were filed May 13, 1954, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court, Troup County, Ga., and recorded in book 95, page 492."

By adding a new section as follows:

"SEC. 3. If at any time within the 20 years next following the conveyance provided for herein the realty so conveyed is no longer used for public purposes, title to such realty, together with all improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States of America."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFERRING LAND TO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2822) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the

Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer by patent to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz., all right, title, and interest of the United States and the Hualapai Tribe of Indians in and to a tract of approximately 9 acres of land within the Hualapai Indian Reservation described as part of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 25 north, range 11 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, as long as such lands are used for school purposes and are available to Indians and non-Indians on the same terms unless otherwise approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That if said tract no longer is used for school purposes or is made available to Indians and non-Indians on different terms without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary may publish in the Federal Register a declaration to that effect and all right, title, and interest therein shall revert to the United States in trust for the Hualapai Tribe: *Provided also*, That the Secretary of the Interior may not approve any terms or conditions which would discriminate against Indians: *And provided further*, That all mineral rights, including gas and oil, are reserved for the use and benefit of the Hualapai Tribe. The lands to be so transferred to said school district are described in detail as follows: Starting at the north quarter corner of section 23, township 25 north, range 11 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, Mohave County, Ariz., marked by a Government set brass capped iron pipe; thence, north 89 degrees 57 minutes east, along the north line of said section 23, a distance of 109.09 feet to a point; thence, south 2 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west, a distance of 2646.76 feet to a point; thence, north 84 degrees 20 minutes 45 seconds west, a distance of 109.04 feet to a point; thence, south 33 degrees 28 minutes 15 seconds west, a distance of 949.8 feet to the place of beginning marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, south 28 degrees 31 minutes 45 seconds west, a distance of 313.73 feet to a corner, marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence south 61 degrees 48 minutes 15 seconds east, a distance of 167.08 feet to a corner and point along the northwesterly right-of-way boundary of an oil cake paved road, marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, south 26 degrees 41 minutes 45 seconds west, a distance of 273.58 feet along the said northwesterly right-of-way boundary of said paved road, marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, north 63 degrees 29 minutes 45 seconds west, a distance of 446.41 feet to a corner marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, south 26 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west, a distance of 188.92 feet to a corner marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, north 63 degrees 29 minutes 45 seconds west, a distance of 403.75 feet to a corner marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, north 9 degrees 16 minutes 15 seconds east, 365.56 feet to a corner marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, south 88 degrees 47 minutes 15 seconds east, a distance of 433.09 feet to a corner point marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, north 75 degrees 12 minutes 45 seconds east, a distance of 289.71 feet to a corner marked by a half-inch iron pipe; thence, south 79 degrees 28 minutes 45 seconds east, a distance of 202.51 feet to the place of beginning.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike the words "Secretary may" and insert the words "Secretary shall immediately."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING BIENNIAL INSPECTION OF HULLS AND BOILERS OF CARGO VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 743) to authorize biennial inspection of the hulls and boilers of cargo vessels, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4417 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 391), is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4417. (a) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to inspect before the same shall be put into service, and at least once in every year thereafter, the hull of every steam vessel carrying passengers; to determine to its satisfaction that every such vessel so submitted to inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for passengers and the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation, with safety to life, and that the vessel is in full compliance with the applicable requirements of this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto and regulations thereunder; and if deemed expedient, to direct the vessel to be put in motion or to adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

"(b) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to inspect before the same shall be put into service, and at least once in every 2 years thereafter, the hull of each steam vessel, not carrying passengers; to determine to its satisfaction that every such vessel so submitted to inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation, with safety to life, and that the vessel is in full compliance with the applicable requirements of this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto and regulations thereunder; and if deemed expedient, to direct the vessel to be put in motion or to adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

"(c) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to inspect before the same shall be put into service, and at least once in every year thereafter, the hull of each sail vessel of over 700 gross tons carrying passengers for hire and all other vessels and barges of over 100 gross tons carrying passengers for hire; and to determine to its satisfaction that every such vessel so submitted to inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for the passengers and crew, and is in condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life.

"(d) Whenever it is found on board any vessel subject to the provisions of this title, or any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, that any equipment, machinery, apparatus, or appliances do not conform to the requirements of law or regulations promulgated thereunder, the owner or master of said vessel shall be required to place the same in proper condition; and if there shall

be found on board any such vessel any life preserver or fire hose so defective as to be incapable of repair, the owner or master shall be required to destroy the same in the presence of an official designated by the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating. In any of the foregoing cases the requirements may be enforced by revoking the certificate of said vessel and by refusing to issue a new certificate until the requirements have been fully complied with. In any case where the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating has delegated to a Coast Guard official the authority to enforce the said requirements by revocation of certificates of inspection, the action of said Coast Guard official may be reversed, modified, or set aside by the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating on proper appeal by the owner or master of said vessel. Appeals shall be made to the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating within 30 days after the final action of the aforesaid Coast Guard official.

"(e) Vessels subject to inspection under this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto while laid up and dismantled and out of commission may, by regulations established by the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, be exempted from any or all inspection under sections 4417, 4418, 4426, and 4427 of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 2. Section 4418 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 392), is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4418. (a) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to inspect, before the same shall be put into service and once at least in every year thereafter, the boilers, unfired pressure vessels, and appurtenances thereof, also the propelling and auxiliary machinery, electrical apparatus and equipment, of all passenger vessels subject to inspection.

"(b) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating also shall require the Coast Guard to inspect, before the same shall be put into service and at least once in every 2 years thereafter, the boilers, unfired pressure vessels, and appurtenances thereof, also the propelling and auxiliary machinery, electrical apparatus and equipment of all vessels subject to inspection other than passenger vessels.

"(c) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to determine to its satisfaction by thorough examination that the boilers, unfired pressure vessels, and appurtenances thereof, also the propelling and auxiliary machinery, electrical apparatus and equipment of all vessels which are subject to inspection under subsections (a) and (b) herein are in conformity with law and the rules and regulations of the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and may be safely employed in the service proposed. No boiler, unfired pressure vessel, or appurtenances thereof shall be allowed to be used if constructed in whole or in part of defective material or which because of its form, design, workmanship, age, use, or for any other reason is unsafe.

"(d) At each original inspection and at each annual or biennial inspection thereafter, whichever is applicable, all boilers, unfired pressure vessels, and main steam piping shall be subjected to hydrostatic tests or such other tests as may be prescribed by the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating. The ratio of the hydrostatic test to the maximum working pressure shall be determined by action of the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating."

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the act of May 28, 1908 (ch. 212, 35 Stat. 428, as amended (U. S. C.,

1952 edition, title 46, sec. 395)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to inspect, before the same shall be put into service and at least once in every year thereafter, the hull and equipment of every seagoing barge of 100 gross tons or over carrying passengers; and to determine to its satisfaction that such barge is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for the crew and passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life.

"(b) The head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating also shall require the Coast Guard to inspect, before the same shall be put into service and at least once in every 2 years thereafter, the hull and equipment of every seagoing barge of 100 gross tons or over, not carrying passengers; and to determine to its satisfaction that such barge is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for the crew, if manned, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life.

"(c) Upon the satisfactory completion of the inspection authorized herein, a certificate of inspection shall be issued in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in sections 4421 and 4423 of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 4. Section 4453 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 435) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4453. In addition to the annual or biennial inspection, the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the Coast Guard to examine, at proper times, inspected vessels arriving and departing to and from their respective ports, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of such vessels unsafe; and if there shall be discovered any omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make such vessel safe, the master shall at once be notified in writing as to what is required. All inspections and orders for repair shall be made promptly. When it can be done safely, repairs may be permitted to be made where those interested can most conveniently do them. And whenever it is ascertained that any vessel subject to the provisions of this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, has been or is being navigated or operated without complying with the terms of the vessel's certificate of inspection regarding the number and class of licensed officers and crew, or without complying with the provisions of law and her said certificates as to the number or kind of life-saving or fire-fighting apparatus, or without maintaining in good and efficient condition her lifeboats, fire pumps, fire hose, and life preservers, or that for any other reason said vessel cannot be operated with safety to life, the owner or master of said vessel shall be ordered to correct such unlawful conditions, and the vessel may be required to cease navigating at once and to submit to reinspection; and in case the said orders shall not at once be complied with, the vessel's certificate of inspection shall be revoked, and the owner, master, or agent of said vessel shall immediately be given notice, in writing, of such revocation; and no new certificate of inspection shall be again issued to her until the provisions of this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto have been complied with. Any vessel subject to the provisions of this title or acts amendatory or supplementary thereto operating or navigating or attempting to operate

or navigate after the revocation of her certificate of inspection and before the issuance of a new certificate, shall, upon application by a department or agency charged with the enforcement of such title or acts, to any district court of the United States having jurisdiction, and by proper order or action of said court in the premises, be seized summarily by way of libel and held without privilege of release by bail or bond until a proper certificate of inspection shall have been issued to said vessel: *Provided*, That the owner, master, or person in charge of any vessel whose certificate shall have been so revoked may within 30 days after receiving notice of such revocation appeal to the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating for a reexamination of the case, and upon such appeal the said head of the department shall have power to revise, modify, or set aside such action of revocation, and direct the issuance to such vessel of her original certificate or of a new certificate of inspection; and in case the said head of the department shall so direct the issuance of a certificate, all judicial process against said vessel based on this section shall thereupon be of no further force or effect, and the vessel shall thereupon be released."

Sec. 5. Section 4454 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 438), is amended by deleting the word "steamer" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "inspected vessel"; and by deleting the words "Coast Guard" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "examining."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFY AND CONSOLIDATE AUTHORITY REQUIRING ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF AIDS TO MARITIME NAVIGATION ON FIXED STRUCTURES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1378) to clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 85 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 85. Aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures; penalty

"The Secretary shall prescribe and enforce necessary and reasonable rules and regulations, for the protection of maritime navigation, relative to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of lights and other signals on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of the United States. Any owner or operator of such a structure, excluding an agency of the United States, who violates any of the rules or regulations prescribed hereunder, commits a misdemeanor and shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not exceeding \$100 for each day during which such violation continues."

Sec. 2. Section 18 of the Federal Water Power Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 16, sec. 811), is further amended by striking out the words "Secretary of War" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating."

Sec. 3. The analysis of chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, immediately preced-

ing section 81 of such title, is amended by striking out the item:

"85. Failure to maintain lights; penalty"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"85. Aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures; penalty."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 4482 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 460) to amend section 4482 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U. S. C. 475), relating to life preservers for river steamers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4482 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4482. Every steam vessel navigating rivers only shall also be provided with an approved life preserver for each and every person allowed to be carried on said vessel by the certificate of inspection, including each member of the crew, which life preservers shall be kept in convenient and accessible places on such vessel in readiness for immediate use in case of accident. In lieu of an approved life preserver for each such person, the head of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may permit the use of such proportion of approved floats to the total number of persons carried or authorized to be carried as he may determine."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 4153 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1790) to amend section 4153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing the net tonnages of certain vessels.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (f) of section 4153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 77 (f)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(f) In the case of a vessel which is screw propelled in whole or in part, the following deduction shall be made for the space occupied by the propelling machinery:

"(1) Thirty-two thirtieths times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, if the tonnage of that space is not more than 13 percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel and if that space is reasonable in extent: *Provided, however*, That, in lieu thereof, the deduction shall be one and three-fourths times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, in the case of a vessel the construction of which was commenced on or before the date of enactment of this act, if the owner so elects;

"(2) Thirty-two percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel, if the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space is more than 13 percent and less than 20 percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel; or

"(3) Thirty-two percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel or one and three-fourths times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, whichever the owner of the vessel elects, if the tonnage of that space is 20 percent or more of the gross tonnage of the vessel."

Sec. 2. Subdivision (g) of section 4153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 77 (g)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(g) In the case of a vessel which is propelled in whole or in part by paddle wheels, the following deduction shall be made for the space occupied by the propelling machinery:

"(1) Thirty-seven twentieths times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, if the tonnage of that space is not more than 20 percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel and if that space is reasonable in extent: *Provided, however*, That, in lieu thereof, the deduction shall be one and one-half times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, in the case of a vessel the construction of which was commenced on or before the date of enactment of this act, if the owner so elects;

"(2) Thirty-seven percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel, if the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space is more than 20 percent and less than 30 percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel; or

"(3) Thirty-seven percent of the gross tonnage of the vessel or one and one-half times the tonnage of the propelling-machinery space, whichever the owner elects, if the tonnage of that space is 30 percent or more of the gross tonnage of the vessel."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 25, 1940

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1791) to amend section 3 of the act of April 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 164), relating to the lights required to be carried by motorboats.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (c) of section 3 of the act of April 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 164; U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 46, sec. 526b) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Motorboats of classes A and 1 when propelled by sail alone shall carry the combined lantern, but not the white light aft, prescribed by this section. Motorboats of classes 2 and 3, when so propelled, shall carry the colored side lights, suitably screened, but not the white lights, prescribed by this section. Motorboats of all classes, when so propelled, shall carry, ready at hand, a lantern or flashlight showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to avert collision."

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the act is further amended by adding after subsection (d) thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) When propelled by sail and machinery any motorboat shall carry the lights required by this section for a motorboat propelled by machinery only.

"(f) Any motorboat may carry and exhibit the lights required by the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948, act of October 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 406-420), as amended, in lieu of the lights required by this section."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A CONTINUING SURVEY AND SPECIAL STUDIES OF SICKNESS AND DISABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3076) to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there is no departmental report accompanying the committee report and no estimate of the cost of this survey, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. This bill, S. 3076, is to provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States, and for periodic reports of the results thereof.

It is, therefore, the purpose of this act to provide, first, for a continuing survey and special studies to secure on a non-compulsory basis accurate and current statistical information on the amount, distribution, and effects of illness and disability in the United States and the services received for or because of such conditions; and second, for studying methods and survey techniques for securing such statistical information, with a view toward their continuing improvement.

There are several reasons why enactment of this legislation is justified.

Reliable information on the number of people who suffer from various kinds of diseases, accidents, injuries, and handicapping conditions, and the nature and duration of the resulting disabilities, is urgently needed for essential public and private purposes. Many of the national figures used for these purposes today are of doubtful accuracy, either because they are badly out of date—the last national health survey was completed in 1937—or because they are based on small local surveys the results of which cannot be used to build up an accurate composite picture of the Nation's health.

Because of the great importance of this information it is essential that surveys in this area be conducted in such a manner that all interested parties can agree substantially with their conclusions. In order to accomplish this, there must be continuous study to improve statistical methods so that the greatest possible accuracy and reliability may be assured. Furthermore, a series of hearings conducted earlier by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to inquire into public and private research and control efforts with respect to the major diseases is convincing of the importance of a sound statistical base for experimental design and

analysis. Consequently, it is believed that the necessity for a constant effort to improve statistical methods extends beyond the immediate area of the proposed national morbidity survey program and applies equally to all medical statistics upon which so many important decisions in the public health and medical fields now depend.

Accordingly, there is included in this bill language specifically directed toward the improvement of statistical and survey methods, for this survey program in particular and for the whole field of health and medical research and study in general.

Each year Congress appropriates moneys for research, training, demonstrations, and other activities in the health fields. Similarly, State legislatures and county and municipal bodies appropriate funds for health purposes. All of these governmental agencies—Federal, State, and local—must plan the wise expenditure of appropriated funds and the efficient and economic use of their staffs and other resources to accomplish those health missions that are of paramount importance. Accurate, comprehensive, and current sickness and disability data are always useful and sometimes essential for the planning, financing, and administration of many public programs.

In the course of the hearings conducted by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the 83d Congress dealing with the causes, control, and remedies of the principal diseases of mankind, it became evident, for example, that valid nationwide statistics are not available for the serious crippling neurological diseases, such as cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and Parkinson's disease. Indeed, much of the incidence and prevalence data used for the purpose of estimating the cost and social impact of these diseases appeared to be either educated guesswork or else were based on local studies from which it was not possible to derive national averages.

It is also apparent that the national figures in wide use today with regard to the number of persons afflicted with major chronic diseases (such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, or rheumatoid arthritis) constitute adjusted estimates based on the almost wholly urban national health survey which was conducted about 20 years ago.

Moreover, there are known to be many people, old and young, handicapped by serious disabilities such as blindness, deafness, paralysis, deformity, or missing limbs. Only the roughest estimates are available of the total number of people who are so disabled, and there is even less information about the distribution of the handicapped population by age, sex, and economic circumstances.

There are many additional examples of areas in which health and medical workers are hampered by the lack of—or would benefit from—reliable statistical information.

The absence of data on health problems of our aged population has been pointed up again and again. The most elemental facts are not known; for example, we cannot even answer such a question as how many bedridden old peo-

ple are dependent upon help from outside the family for their nursing care.

The number of subjects with reference to which information is desirable and necessary are numerous and varied. We need legislation to provide a system by which such information can be obtainable and usable. This bill should have the support of the House.

AMENDING UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9606) to amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we might have an explanation of the purposes of this bill?

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to plug a loophole in the present Information and Educational Exchange Act. The act authorizes bringing selected persons here from friendly countries for a period of training or education in our schools with the idea that they will then go back to apply their knowledge and skills in their own countries and to interpret our country more accurately to their own people. Unfortunately, it sometimes works out that after they come here they become enamored of American life and want to stay here. They make friends who also say they should stay in the United States, or come right back as immigrants; so they try to get their status changed from an exchange visitor to that of a permanent resident, or they arrange to go across to Mexico or Canada for a short while and then come back as immigrants. That defeats the whole idea, which was that those persons would come here to get training and then go back to make their training available to their own countries.

This bill will correct that situation by making it impossible for persons who come here as exchange visitors to apply for an immigrant status or for a change in their status as visitors until they have gone back and worked or resided at least 2 years in their own countries or other friendly countries.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the committee on reporting this bill, because on numerous occasions the Committee on the Judiciary has had presented to it private bills that would alter the status of those people who come here for the purpose of learning something about our ways in order to take back to the countries whence they came, and then if they remain here their countries are deprived of the training and education they have acquired here. I think this is a very important measure and I congratulate the committee on reporting it out.

Mr. GROSS. This means that it is mandatory for such students to go back to their own countries?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, or to cooperating countries. Under the present law they have to leave the United States, but there is nothing to prevent them from turning right around the next day and applying for a visa to come in as an immigrant. Most of us have had such cases presented to us for special bills. I have said to them, "My children do not get educated at public expense. I have to pay for their education. Why should we bring a lad from another country and train him at public expense and then take him back in as an immigrant without his having rendered the service to his own country for which he was given the training?" This bill simply corrects that loophole.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Is this permanent legislation or simply temporary?

Mr. JUDD. This is permanent legislation.

Mr. BAILEY. And applies only to the exchange program; not to the case of ordinary visitors?

Mr. JUDD. No. This does not apply at all to ordinary visitors. It is only to persons who are brought here under our exchange-of-persons program.

Mr. GROSS. I think we are bringing in entirely too many persons into this country. Will the legislation stop the increasing number of foreign students who come to this country and become mentally ill, or perhaps insane? Does it have anything to do with them?

Mr. JUDD. No; this would not have anything to do with a student becoming insane. But I think any person who had the idea that he might come to this country as an exchange visitor, and then by some means get a shift in his status, would be discouraged from coming, in the first instance.

Mr. GROSS. Since it is demonstrated that there is an increase in the number of foreign students coming to this country who have become insane, is it not about time the State Department, or some other body, screened these students who are coming here?

Mr. JUDD. They are supposed to be screened, not only by our own representatives abroad but also in most cases by committees of citizens of the sending countries. They are interested in having their best representatives come here. Our people usually sit down informally with such committee and go over the various candidates in order to pick out those persons to come to our country who, when they go back, will be of the greatest value in their own countries.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. For what period of time must they return to their native country?

Mr. JUDD. Two years.

Mr. RABAUT. Two years before they could make application for a visa?

Mr. JUDD. That is right. They must reside 2 years in their own country or in a cooperating country before they can make application to come here under some other status for permanent residence.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar bill, S. 2562, in lieu of the bill H. R. 9606.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 201 of the act of January 27, 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong., 62 Stat. 6, as amended by sec. 402 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 66 Stat. 163) entitled "An act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations" is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number and by adding a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(b) No person admitted as an exchange visitor under this section or acquiring exchange visitor status after admission shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, or for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101 (a) (15) (H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in a cooperating country or countries for an aggregate of at least 2 years following departure from the United States: *Provided*, That upon request of an interested Government agency and the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General may waive such 2-year period of residence abroad in the case of any alien whose admission to the United States is found by the Attorney General to be in the public interest: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to those persons acquiring exchange visitor status subsequent to the date of the enactment hereof."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 9606, was laid on the table.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO HONOR SURVIVING VETERANS OF WAR BETWEEN THE STATES AND MEDAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THEM

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 569) to provide for a joint session of the Congress to honor the surviving veterans of the War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there shall be a joint session of the two Houses of the Congress on a date to be determined by agreement between the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House for the purpose of honoring the last surviving veterans of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby created a joint committee, which shall consist of 4 members, 2 to be appointed by the President of the Senate and 2 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The joint com-

mittee shall select a chairman from among its members.

(b) The joint committee shall prepare and report to the Senate and House of Representatives a fitting and appropriate program and procedure for such joint session.

(c) The joint committee shall extend a cordial invitation to the last surviving veterans of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces to attend such joint session. The joint committee shall provide for the payment of the expenses of such veterans incidental to their attendance at such joint session.

(d) Expenditures of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers signed by the chairman of such joint committee.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall strike and furnish to the joint committee gold medals, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary in honor of the last surviving veterans of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The joint committee shall present a medal struck under this section to each surviving veteran of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces.

(b) Presentation shall be made to any surviving veteran of the War Between the States at his home with appropriate ceremonies by members of the joint committee in the event the veteran is unable to travel to Washington for the joint session.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike gold medals, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary in honor of the last surviving veterans of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The President or any person designated by him is authorized to present a medal struck under this section to each surviving veteran of the War Between the States who served in the Union or the Confederate forces."

"SEC. 2. Presentation shall be made to any surviving veteran of the War Between the States at his home or at any other suitable place with appropriate ceremonies."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to each surviving veteran of the War Between the States."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASES OF COINAGE METALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10230) to amend sections 3526 and 3528 of the Revised Statutes relating to the coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C.

340), is further amended by striking out "\$2,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000."

SEC. 2. The third sentence of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 335), is amended to read as follows: "This fund shall be charged with the cost of the alloy metal, with the wastage incurred in such coinage, with the recoining loss on silver coins recoined pursuant to section 9 of the act of March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 48), as amended, and with the cost of distributing silver coins."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO STATE OF INDIANA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9810) to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the State of Indiana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Indiana all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property located in Vigo County, Ind., containing approximately six acres, and more particularly described in section 2 of this act. Such conveyance shall be made on the payment of consideration by such State to the Attorney General in an amount equal to the fair market value of such real property determined by the Attorney General at the time of such conveyance. Such amount shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 2. The real property referred to in the first section of this act is located in the northeast quarter of section 27, township 11 north, range 9 west in Vigo County, Ind., and is more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the stone at the northeast corner of section 27, township 11 north, range 9 west, and running thence south on the east line of said section a distance of 836.79 feet; thence west at an angle of 90 degrees, a distance of 806.80 feet to intersect the westerly right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 41 at a point in the centerline of the Wabash Road, and said intersection point being the place of beginning; thence southwardly and to the left at an angle of 90 degrees and 50 minutes from the last given course above a distance of 75.0 feet; thence left 63 degrees and 54 minutes a distance of 165.0 feet; thence right 44 degrees and 53 minutes along the westerly right-of-way line of said United States Highway Numbered 41, a distance of 583.0 feet; thence right at an angle of 89 degrees and 37 minutes a distance of 661.50 feet to the centerline of the Wabash Road; thence eastwardly along and with the centerline of said Wabash Road a distance of 168.50 feet to the place of beginning and containing 5.95 acres, more or less.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "conveyance", strike out the period and insert the following: ", such value to reflect any reservation, exception, restriction or condition to which the conveyance is made subject."

Page 2, line 2, after the period insert the following:

"Such conveyance shall reserve to the United States all minerals including gas and oil in the property to be conveyed under this act, and shall provide that if the property shall be used for any purpose other than for a

State police barracks or other use which in the opinion of the Attorney General is incompatible with the use of the adjoining premises by the United States for a penal institution, all right, title, and interest in and to such real property shall revert to and become the property of the United States, which shall have the immediate right of entry thereon."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION TO NATIONAL MUSIC COUNCIL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8110) to incorporate the National Music Council.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: Stanley Adams, New York, N. Y.; Irl Allison, Austin, Tex.; Leon Barzin, New York, N. Y.; Marion Bauer, New York, N. Y.; Edwin Behre, New York, N. Y.; Thomas H. Belviso, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Robert Russell Bennett, New York, N. Y.; Duane Branigan, Champaign, Ill.; Howard C. Bronson, Hague, Va.; John Brownlee, New York, N. Y.; L. Perkins Bull, Glencoe, Ill.; Earl Campbell, Washington, D. C.; Leon Carson, New York, N. Y.; Robert A. Choate, Boston, Mass.; James Francis Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Creston, Yonkers, N. Y.; Kathleen Davison, Des Moines, Iowa; Norman Dello Joio, New York, N. Y.; Vera Wardner Dougan, Beloit, Wis.; Walter G. Douglas, New York, N. Y.; Deane Edwards, Rye, N. Y.; S. Lewis Elmer, New York, N. Y.; Herman Finkelstein, New York, N. Y.; Charles Warren Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur Flagler Fultz, Boston, Mass.;

Percy Walter Gatz, White Plains, N. Y.; Karl Geiringer, Boston, Mass.; Ira Gershwin, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Ray Green, New York, N. Y.; Vernon Hammond, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard Hanson, Rochester, N. Y.; Otto A. Harbach, New York, N. Y.; Ernest E. Harris, New York, N. Y.; Arthur A. Hauser, Berwyn, Pa.; Carl Haverlin, New York, N. Y.; Patrick Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Frank W. Hill, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mark M. Horbit, Boston, Mass.; Edwin Hughes, New York, N. Y.; Edna Wallace Johnston, Winter Park, Fla.; Archie N. Jones, Austin, Tex.; S. Turner Jones, Baldwin, N. Y.; Arthur Judson, New York, N. Y.; Harrison Keller, Boston, Mass.; Ruth Kemper, New York, N. Y.; Raymond Kendall, Los Angeles, Calif.; Richard Korn, New York, N. Y.; Olga Koussevitzky, Lenox, Mass.; Otto Luening, New York, N. Y.; Mae MacKenzie, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Joseph E. Maddy, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Donald F. Malin, Boston, Mass.; Marie Marti, Detroit, Mich.; Jane R. Mayer, New York, N. Y.; Charles Mayer, New York, N. Y.; Peter Mennin, New York, N. Y.; Ada Holding Miller, Providence, R. I.; Howard Mitchell, Washington, D. C.; Dmitri Mitropoulos, New York, N. Y.; Douglas Moore, New York, N. Y.; Harold C. Morris, New York, N. Y.; Carol Morse, New York, N. Y.; Walter W. Naumburg, New York, N. Y.; Herman Neuman, New York, N. Y.; Geoffrey O'Hara, Pawling, N. Y.; Ralph Sylvester Peer, New York, N. Y.; Gustave Reese, New York, N. Y.; Claire R. Reis, New York, N. Y.; Cornelia B. Rogers, New York, N. Y.; Willard Rhodes, New York, N. Y.; James Sample, Erie, Pa.; William A. Schroeder, New York, N. Y.; Elie Siegmeister, Great Neck, N. Y.; Izler Solomon, Peekskill, N. Y.; Sigmund Spaeth, New York, N. Y.;

Harold Spivacke, Washington, D. C.; Marshall Stearns, New York, N. Y.; William

Richard Steinway, New York, N. Y.; Paul Swarm, Decatur, Ill.; Bernard U. Taylor, New York, N. Y.; Anthony Ralph Teta, New Haven, Conn.; Charles A. Wall, New York, N. Y.; Sidney William Wattenberg, New York, N. Y.; Eleanor Hale Wilson, Seattle, Wash.; Philip Wyman, Cincinnati, Ohio; and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate by the name of National Music Council (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. A majority of the persons in the first section of this act, or their successors, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corporation by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, by the election of officers, and by doing all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(1) to provide the member organizations with a forum for the free discussion of problems affecting national musical life in this country;

(2) to speak with one voice for music whenever an authoritative expression of opinion is desirable;

(3) to provide for the interchange of information between the various member organizations;

(4) to encourage the coordination of efforts of the member organizations, thereby avoiding duplication or conflict;

(5) to organize exploratory surveys or fact-finding commissions whenever the corporation shall deem them necessary for the solution of important problems; and

(6) to encourage the development and appreciation of the art of music and to foster the highest ethical standards in the musical professions and industries.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

(1) to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(3) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

(4) to adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which the corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs;

(5) to contract and be contracted with;

(6) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects or accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by a corporation operating in such State;

(7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

(8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;

(9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, loans, scholarships, and grants to deserving composers, conductors, and others for the purposes set forth in section 3, and for such other purpose as may be determined to be proper by the board of directors;

(10) to publish a bulletin, magazine, and other publications; and

(11) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The activities of the corporation may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the

United States. The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the Corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice of service upon the corporation. The principal office of the corporation shall be established at such place as the board of directors deems appropriate.

SEC. 6. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members, shall, except as provided in this act, be determined according to the constitution and bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of the official business of the corporation each member shall have one vote.

SEC. 7. The corporation shall be governed by a board of directors, which may be known and referred to as an executive committee, composed of not less than 10 persons who shall be representative of members of the corporation or such other persons as shall be selected by the members of the corporation, and such persons shall be elected by the members of the corporation annually or at such other regular intervals as may be specified in the bylaws of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a chairman of the board, a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and such assistant officers as the board of directors shall designate. The officers shall perform such duties and have such powers as the bylaws and the board of directors may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person except upon dissolution and final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to any officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

SEC. 10. The corporation and its members, officers, and directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock or to declare or pay any dividends, or to engage in business for pecuniary profit.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member, or by his agent or attorney, at any reasonable time.

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying trans-

actions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than May 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be used by the board of directors for the purposes stated in section 3 above or be transferred to some recognized educational foundation.

SEC. 16. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name of National Music Council as representing such corporation and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 17. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege granted to the corporation under this act, the corporation shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, or in the office of another appropriate officer, in each State and in each Territory or possession of the United States in which the corporation is doing business, the name and post office address of an authorized agent in such State, Territory, or possession upon whom legal process or demand against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 18. The corporation may acquire the assets of National Music Council, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all the liabilities of such corporation, and upon complying with all laws of the State of New York applicable thereto.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this act shall take effect on the filing in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New York of affidavits signed by five of the incorporators named in the first section of this act to the effect that National Music Council, Inc., referred to in section 18 of this act, has been dissolved in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, but only if such affidavits are filed within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this act.

SEC. 20. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SUBDIVISION E OF SECTION 58, BANKRUPTCY ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9956) to amend subdivision e of section 58, Notices of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That subdivision e of section 58 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 58e. The court shall, in every case instituted under any provision of this act, mail or cause to be mailed a copy of the notice of the first meeting of creditors to the district director of internal revenue for the district in which the court is located, and to the Comptroller General of the United

States. Whenever the schedules of the bankrupt, or the list of creditors of the bankrupt, or any other papers filed in the case disclose a debt to the United States acting through any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, (except for any internal revenue obligation payable to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate) a notice of the first meeting shall be mailed as well to the head of such department, agency, or instrumentality."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL REGISTER ACT, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10417) to amend the Federal Register Act, as amended, so as to provide for the effectiveness and notice to the public of proclamations, orders, regulations, and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon the continental United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act of July 26, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 501; 44 U. S. C. 305) is amended by adding the following new subsection.

"(c) In the event of an attack or threatened attack upon the continental United States, by air or otherwise, and a determination by the President that as a result of such attack or threatened attack (i) publication of the Federal Register or filing of documents with the division is impracticable, or (ii) under existing conditions publication in the Federal Register would not serve to give appropriate notice to the public of the contents of documents, the President may, without regard to the provisions of this act or of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), or of any other provision of law, suspend all or any part of the requirements of law or regulation for filing with the division or publication in the Federal Register of all or any documents or classes of documents. Such suspensions shall remain in effect until revoked by the President, or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. The President shall establish such alternate systems for promulgating, filing, or publishing documents or classes of documents affected by such suspensions, including requirements relating to their effectiveness or validity, as may be deemed under the then existing circumstances practicable to provide public notice of the issuance and of the contents of such documents. Such alternate systems may, without limitation, make provision for the use of regional or specialized publications or depositories for documents, or of the press, the radio, or similar mediums of general communication. Compliance with such alternate systems of filing or publications shall have the same force and effect as filing with the division or publication in the Federal Register pursuant to the provisions of this or of any other act, or of any regulation. With respect to documents promulgated under such alternate systems, each agency shall preserve the original and two duplicate originals or two certified copies thereof for filing with the division when the President determines that it is practicable to do so."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBACCO MARKETING PENALTIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10108) to amend section 314 and section 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 314 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1314 (b)), is amended by deleting the first two sentences thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Secretary shall require collection of the penalty upon a proportion of each lot of tobacco marketed from the farm equal to the proportion which the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in excess of the farm acreage allotment is of the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm. All funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States until the end of the marketing year next succeeding that in which the funds are collected, and upon certification by the Secretary there shall be paid out of such special deposit account to persons designated by the Secretary the amount by which the penalty collected exceeds the amount of penalty required to be collected under this section."

Sec. 2. Section 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1374) is amended by inserting in the first sentence of subsection (a) thereof after the comma following the word "peanuts" the word "tobacco" and a comma.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SEGREGATION OF FUNDS OF FORT BERTHOLD INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2151) to provide for the segregation of certain funds of the Fort Berthold Indians on the basis of a membership roll prepared for such purpose.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to segregate the fund on deposit in the Treasury of the United States titled "The Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota" on the basis of a membership roll prepared for that purpose and approved by the Secretary. The segregated shares of adults, including interest accruals thereon, shall be subject to expenditure in accordance with plans prepared and submitted by such adults and approved by the Secretary. The segregated shares, including interest accruals thereon, of persons who are minors or non compos mentis shall be subject to expenditure in accordance with procedures approved by the Secretary. The Secretary may require any segregated share of a member to be used to pay a debt that is owed by such a person to the tribes or to the United States and that is due and payable.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9085) to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of the civilian faculties of the United States Naval

Academy and the United States Naval Postgraduate School.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the effective date of this act persons employed as members of the civilian faculties of the United States Naval Academy and the United States Naval Postgraduate School shall be included within the terms of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as now or hereafter amended, and on and after that date the act of January 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1092), as amended, shall not apply to such persons.

Sec. 2. The act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of section 9 the following:

"In lieu of the deposit prescribed by this section, an employee who by virtue of section 1 of this amendatory act is included within the terms of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, shall deposit, for service rendered prior to the effective date of this amendatory act as a member of the civilian faculty of the United States Naval Academy or of the United States Naval Postgraduate School, a sum equal to so much of the repurchase price of his annuity policy carried as required by the act of January 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1092), as amended, as is based on the monthly allotments which were registered with the Navy Allotment Office toward the purchase of that annuity, the deposit to be made within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory act. Should the deposit not be made within that period no credit shall be allowed under this act for service rendered as a member of the civilian faculty of the United States Naval Academy or of the United States Naval Postgraduate School subsequent to July 31, 1920."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of the second month following the month of its enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 693), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) On and after the effective date of this subsection and subject to subsection (b) of this section, this act shall apply to each person employed as a member of the civilian faculty of the United States Naval Academy or of the United States Naval Postgraduate School. On and after such effective date, the act of January 1936 (49 Stat. 1092), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1073-1073f), shall not apply to each such person."

"Sec. 2. Section 9 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736b), is amended (1) by inserting '(a)' after 'Sec. 9.' and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In lieu of the deposit prescribed by subsection (a) of this section, an employee who is brought within the purview of this act by reason of subsection (d) of section 3 of this act shall deposit, within 6 months after the effective date of this subsection, for service rendered prior to such effective date as a member of the civilian faculty of the United States Naval Academy or of the United States Naval Postgraduate School, a sum equal to so much of the repurchase price of his annuity policy carried as required by the act of January 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1092), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1073-1073f), as is based on the monthly allotments registered through the Navy Allotment Office toward the purchase of such annuity. If such deposit is not made within such period of 6 months, no credit shall be allowed under this act for such service rendered after July 31, 1920, and prior to

the effective date of this subsection. If such deposit is made within such period, such service shall be held and considered to be service during which the employee was subject to this act."

"Sec. 3. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month following the date of enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GROUP INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3489) to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (a) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "(but not including)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(including Gallaudet College but not including."

With the following committee amendment:

After line 6, page 1 of the bill, insert: "Sec. 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins at least 10 days after date of approval."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVER OF REEMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENT IN CASES OF DEATH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3315) to amend section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of the next to the last paragraph in section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after the word "separated" the following: "has been separated by death or".

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act shall take effect as of August 31, 1954, but no annuity shall be paid by reason of such amendment (a) for any period prior to the date of enactment of this act, or (b) unless the amount of any lump sum death benefit heretofore paid under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is redeposited in the civil service retirement and disability fund.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVENTION OF GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3524) to give effect to the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington,

September 10, 1954, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956."

Sec. 2. As used in this act, the term—

(a) "Convention" means the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between the United States of America and Canada signed at Washington September 10, 1954;

(b) "Commission" means the Great Lakes Fishery Commission provided for by article II of the convention;

(c) "United States Section" means the United States Commissioners on the Commission;

(d) "Great Lakes State" means any of the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin;

(e) "Great Lake" means any of the following bodies of water: Lake Ontario (including the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the 45th parallel of latitude), Lake Erie, Lake Huron (including Lake St. Clair), Lake Michigan, or Lake Superior.

Sec. 3. The United States shall be represented on the Commission by three Commissioners to be appointed by the President, to serve as such during his pleasure, and to receive no compensation for their services as such Commissioners. Of such Commissioners—

(a) one shall be an official of the United States Government; and

(b) two shall be persons residing in Great Lakes States, duly qualified by reason of knowledge of the fisheries of the Great Lakes, of whom one shall be an official of a Great Lakes State: *Provided, however,* That the Commissioners appointed under this subsection shall not be residents of the same State.

Sec. 4. (a) The United States section shall appoint an advisory committee for each of the Great Lakes, upon which committee each State bordering on the lake may be represented by not more than four members. In making such appointments, the United States section shall make its selection for each State from a list proposed by the Governor of that State; and shall give due consideration to the interests of—

(1) State agencies having jurisdiction over fisheries;

(2) the commercial fishing industry of the lake;

(3) the sports fishing of the lake; and

(4) the public at large.

(b) A member of the advisory committee for one lake may also be a member of the advisory committee for one or more other lakes.

(c) The members of the advisory committee shall receive no compensation from the Government of the United States for their services as such members. Not more than five members of all the committees, designated by the committees and approved by the United States section, may be paid by the Government of the United States for transportation expenses and per diem incident to attendance at each meeting of the Commission or of the United States section.

(d) The members of the advisory committee for each lake shall be invited to attend all nonexecutive meetings of the United States section relating to that lake and at such meetings shall be granted opportunity to examine and be heard on all proposed recommendations, programs, and activities relating to that lake.

Sec. 5. Service of any individual appointed as a United States Commissioner pursuant to section 3 (b), or as a member of an advisory committee pursuant to section 4 (a), shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provi-

sions of sections 281, 283, 284, and 434 of title 18 of the United States Code, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from acting or receiving compensation in respect to matters directly relating to the convention or this act.

Sec. 6. In order to carry out the obligations of the United States under the convention, the United States section is authorized—

(a) to acquire any real property, or any interest therein, by purchase, exchange, gift, dedication, condemnation, or otherwise;

(b) to construct, operate, and maintain any project or works designed to facilitate compliance with the provisions of the convention relating to the sea lamprey control program; and

(c) to enter into contract or agreement with any State or other public agency or private agency or individual for the construction, operation, or maintenance of any such project or works.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon the request of the United States section—

(a) to transfer to the United States section any lamprey control project or works under his jurisdiction now existing or now under construction; and

(b) to act for or on behalf of the United States section in the exercise of the powers granted by this act.

Sec. 8. The United States section shall, for the purposes of those provisions of Title 28, United States Code: Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, relating to claims against the United States and tort claims procedure, be deemed to be an agency of the United States.

Sec. 9. At least 30 days before approving a proposal to utilize a lamprey control measure or install a device in any stream, the United States section shall cause notice of such proposal to be sent to the official agency having jurisdiction over fisheries in each of the States through which the stream flows.

Sec. 10. The Secretary of State shall upon the receipt from the Commission of any recommendation of a conservation measure made in accordance with article IV of the convention transmit a copy of the recommendation with his comments thereon to the Governor of each Great Lakes State for consideration and such action as may be found to be appropriate. The Secretary of State shall also inform such other public agencies as he may deem appropriate.

Sec. 11. Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to cooperate with the United States section in the conduct of research programs and related activities and, on a reimbursable or other basis, to enter into agreements with the United States section for the purpose of assisting it in carrying out the program for the control of lamprey populations.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any of the Great Lakes States from making or enforcing laws or regulations within their respective jurisdictions so far as such laws or regulations do not conflict with the convention or this act.

Sec. 13. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the convention and this act.

Sec. 14. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any circumstances or persons shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances or persons shall not be affected thereby.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE ACT OF JANUARY 16, 1883

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10368) to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, so as to require that certain reports and other communications of the executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to the number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 11. (a) Each report, recommendation, or other communication, of an official nature, of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the executive branch of the Federal Government (including any corporation wholly owned by the United States) which—

"(1) relates to pending or proposed legislation;

"(2) is submitted or transmitted to the Congress or any committee thereof in compliance with law or on the initiative of the appropriate authority of the executive branch; and

"(3) officially proposes or recommends the creation or expansion, either by action of the Congress or by administrative action, of any function, activity, or authority of any such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, to be in addition to those functions, activities, and authorities thereof existing at the time such report, recommendation, or communication is submitted or transmitted to the Congress or any committee thereof,

shall contain a statement, with respect to such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, for each of the first 5 fiscal years during which each such additional or expanded function, activity, or authority so proposed or recommended is to be in effect, disclosing the following information:

"(A) The estimated maximum additional—

"(i) man-years of civilian employment, by general categories of positions,

"(ii) expenditures for personal services, and

"(iii) expenditures for all purposes other than personal services,

which are attributable to such function, activity, or authority and which will be required to be effected by such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation in connection with the performance of such function, activity, or authority, and

"(B) Such other statement, discussion, explanation, or other information as may be deemed advisable by the appropriate authority of the executive branch.

"(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the Central Intelligence Agency."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall become effective on January 1, 1957.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "legislation;" and insert in lieu thereof "legislation which, if enacted, will entail an estimated annual expenditure of appropriated funds in excess of \$1 million;"

Page 2, line 7, strike out "branch; and" and insert in lieu thereof "branch, and";

Page 2, line 23, strike out "The" and insert in lieu thereof "the";

Page 3, line 9, strike out "Such" and insert in lieu thereof "such"; and

Page 3, line 11, immediately before the period insert "or which may be required by the Congress or a committee thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE OF DISABLED EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3237) to provide for continuance of life-insurance coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in the case of employees receiving benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Each policy purchased under this act shall contain a provision, in terms approved by the Commission, to the effect that any insurance thereunder on any employee shall cease upon his separation from the service or 12 months after discontinuance of his salary payments, whichever first occurs, subject to a provision which shall be contained in the policy for temporary extension of coverage and for conversion to an individual policy of life insurance under conditions approved by the Commission.

"(b) If upon such date as the insurance would otherwise cease the employee retires on an immediate annuity and (1) his retirement is for disability or (2) he has completed 15 years of creditable service, as determined by the Commission, his life insurance only may, under conditions determined by the Commission, be continued without cost to him in the amounts for which he would have been insured from time to time had his salary payments continued at the same rate as on the date of cessation. Periods of honorable active service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States shall be credited toward the required 15 years provided the employee has completed at least 5 years of civilian service.

"(c) If upon such date as the insurance would otherwise cease the employee is receiving benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act because of disease or injury to himself, his life insurance may, as provided in subsection (b), be continued during the period he is in receipt of such benefits and held by the United States Department of Labor to be unable to return to duty."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall become effective as of August 29, 1954.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEXAS CITY TIN SMELTER

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 607) to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment which merely strikes out reference to a certain amendment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill, I understand, is to be called up

under a suspension of the rules. I, therefore, ask that it be passed over without prejudice. It is my understanding that it is desired to consider it under a suspension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that the Chair will recognize the gentleman at the proper time to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Clerk called House Resolution 481. There being no objection, the House resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1955, the provisions of House Resolution 190, 83d Congress, agreed to March 26, 1953, and House Resolution 386, 83d Congress, agreed to August 1, 1953, are continued in effect.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHANGE OF DATE OF TOBACCO QUOTA ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9475) to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am not going to object, I understand this is simply the changing of a date and it is also recommended by the committee of the Department?

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 312 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1312), is amended (a) by inserting in subsection (a) immediately following the words "December 1 of any marketing year" the language "with respect to flue-cured tobacco, and February 1 of any marketing year with respect to other kinds of tobacco; and (b) by striking out in subsection (b) the words "prior to the 1st day of December" and inserting in lieu thereof the language "not later than the 1st day of December with respect to flue-cured tobacco and not later than the 1st day of February with respect to other kinds of tobacco."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the semicolon following the word "tobacco."

Page 2, line 2, strike out the period following the word "tobacco" and insert a period after the quotation mark.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, bonds of affection and interest bind the peoples of the United States and Cuba. Yesterday, May 20, was the 54th anniversary of the independence of Cuba. It would be violative of a sentiment that is very deep in our national heart if recognition were not given to this happy anniversary in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. I know I speak not only for myself but for all my colleagues in congratulating the Government and the people of our sister Republic.

A reception at the Cuban Embassy in honor of the occasion was given by Ambassador Miguel Angel Campa, assisted by his beautiful and charming daughter, Maria Teresa de la Campa. In November of this year Dr. Campa will celebrate his 50th year of service as a career diplomat. That career of outstanding public service started when the Republic of Cuba was only 4 years old.

Washington indeed is very fortunate in having as the Cuban Ambassador a gentleman of the character and stature of Dr. Campa. In the half century of his illustrious career is reflected the spirit of achievement in democratic government that has marked Cuba's marvelous progress in the 54 years of her independence. He was twice Secretary of State, filling that high office in the highest measure of statesmanship.

The first President of the Republic of Cuba in arms during the 10 years of struggle that preceded the entrance of the United States into the fight for Cuban independence was Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. The most distinguished decoration conferred by the Cuban Government is named for him. His son, Carlos Manuel Cespedes, was President of Cuba in 1933.

In 1902, when Cuba attained her independence, Tomas Estrada Palma became the first President of the newly created Republic. He was born in Bayamo, which has been immortalized in these lines of the Cuban national anthem: "Come, O Bayamese, rush to the battle. All our proud country's enemies defying: Do not fear valiant men, for in dying for our Fatherland's sake, there is life . . ."

One of the very distinguished guests at yesterday's reception was Tomas Estrada Palma, the son of the first President of the Cuban Republic. Dr. Palma is a member of the Cuban delegation of the Organization of American States.

Representative also of Cuba's war for independence was Dr. Bernardo Nunez, a physician and resident of Washington. Dr. Nunez is the grandson of Gen. Emilio Nunez, of immortal fame as Cuban patriot, and whose photograph I am honored to have hanging in my congressional office, surrounded with many framed

photographs taken last winter during my visit to Cuba after an absence of 57 years. Dr. Nunez also is the nephew of Gen. Emilio Nunez, Cuba's permanent Ambassador to the United Nations.

There is so very, very much in our common history that binds us to Cuba. The "message to Garcia" is recalled in the story of Cuba's fight for independence. It may interest my colleagues to learn that Gen. Calixto Garcia died at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington. A plaque in commemoration is on the Pennsylvania Avenue facade of the hotel. General Garcia's son, Gen. Garcia Velez, was one of Cuba's first Ministers to the United States. His daughter, Amelita, was born at the Cuban Embassy in Washington and lived here for many years as the wife of the Cuban consul.

To President Batista, to Ambassador Campa, to all the fine men and women and children of the Republic of Cuba go our congratulations on this happy 54th birthday anniversary.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

ERNEST B. SANDERS

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar (S. 415) for the relief of Ernest B. Sanders.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ernest B. Sanders, of Miami, Fla., the sum of \$15,000, in full and final settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, pain and suffering, permanent disability, and loss of earnings sustained by him and resulting from an accidental and improper division of or injury to an artery while he was a patient in the United States marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., during March of 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "act", insert the following: "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OHIO CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5591) for the relief of the Ohio Casualty Insurance Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Ohio Casualty Insurance Co., as surety of Carl A. Olson, the sum of \$570.06. Such sum represents a refund of the amount such company was required to pay to the United States by reason of the erroneous certification of certain lump-sum leave-payment vouchers by the said Carl A. Olson while he was serving as certifying officer of the War Assets Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, after "Administration", insert a colon and the following:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

P. M. MARKLEY, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5961) for the relief of P. R. Markley, Inc.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

TRUCK AND AXLE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4037) for the relief of Truck and Axle Manufacturing Co.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF CHARLES O. FAIRBANK

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 488), referring the bill H. R. 10826 to the United States Court of Claims.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 10826) entitled "A bill for the relief of the estate of Charles O. Fairbank," together with all accompanying papers, be referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections and report to the House, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon, including de novo the question whether such land was known mineral land on January 26,

1903, as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD R. MAHER

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 490) providing that the bill H. R. 6365 and all accompanying papers shall be referred to the United States Court of Claims.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6365), entitled "A bill for the relief of Edward R. Maher," together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections and report to the House of Representatives, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CPL. OSCAR H. MASH, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4456) for the relief of Cpl. Oscar H. Mash, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cpl. Oscar H. Mash, Jr., United States Army, the sum of \$1,688. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Cpl. Oscar H. Mash, Jr., against the United States on account of medical and hospital expenses actually incurred for hospitalization and treatment of his wife, Elizabeth L. Mash, in a private hospital during the period beginning on December 29, 1953, and ending on April 20, 1954, both dates inclusive, after the personnel of Walter Reed Army Hospital refused to admit the said Elizabeth L. Mash to that institution: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "inclusive" strike out down to and including "institution" on line 4 and insert "after the said Elizabeth L. Mash could not be admitted to Walter Reed Army Hospital because of the lack of available facilities therein: *Provided*,"

Page 2, line 7, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT D. GRIER AND JANE GRIER HAWTHORNE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6029) for the relief of Robert D. Grier (individually, and as executor of the estate of Katie C. Grier) and Jane Grier Hawthorne.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitation placed upon the time within which claim may be filed for refund of any income tax, interest, or penalty illegally or erroneously assessed and collected, and any defense based upon the existence of a settlement previously entered into with respect to any such tax, interest, or penalty, are hereby waived in favor of Robert D. Grier (individually, and as executor of the estate of Katie C. Grier) and Jane Grier Hawthorne with respect to their claims for the refund of any income tax, interest, and penalties paid by them for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1940, and ending on or before December 31, 1945, if such claims are filed with the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act.

Sec. 2. If all or any part of any of such claims is disallowed by the Secretary or his delegate, or if the Secretary or his delegate has not rendered a decision upon any such claim within 6 months after it is filed, suit thereon may be instituted in the Court of Claims or in any United States district court of competent jurisdiction; but no suit on any such claim or part thereof may be instituted after the expiration of 2 years from the date of mailing by registered mail by the Secretary or his delegate to the said Robert D. Grier or Jane Grier Hawthorne (as the case may be) of a notice of the disallowance of such claim or part thereof.

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), judicial proceedings for the determination of such claim or claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which the court has jurisdiction under section 1346 of title 28 of the United States Code.

(b) (1) The United States shall not be liable for any interest on any portion of any such claim for any period prior to the date on which such claim is filed with the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate pursuant to this act.

(2) Nothing in this act shall be construed as an admission of liability on the part of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. WARREN D. COOPER AND HER SON, TEDDY DEVERE COOPER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8008) for the relief of Mrs. Warren D. Cooper and her son, Teddy Devere Cooper.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while

in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, secs. 765-770), the Department of Labor (Bureau of Employees' Compensation) is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed the claim of Mrs. Warren D. Cooper, widow of Warren D. Cooper, and their son, Teddy Devere Cooper, age 11, for compensation under such act, within 6 months from the date of enactment of this act, on account of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by Warren D. Cooper on September 23, 1934, while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Camp P-270, Orofino, Idaho; and the Bureau, after such consideration of such claim, shall determine and make findings of fact thereon and make such award, pursuant to said act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Warren D. Cooper and her son, Teddy Devere Cooper, as on the basis of such findings shall appear equitable.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That sections 15 through 20, inclusive, of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 ed., title 5, secs. 765-770), and as made applicable to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps, are hereby waived in favor of Mrs. Warren D. Cooper, as widow of Warren D. Cooper, and Teddy Devere Cooper, their minor child, and their claim for compensation for the death of said Warren D. Cooper on January 19, 1950, which is alleged to have resulted from personal injuries suffered by him on September 2, 1934, while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Camp P-270, Orofino, Idaho, is authorized and directed to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended and extended to enrollees of the said Corps, if filed with the Department of Labor (Bureau of Employees' Compensation) within 6 months from the date of enactment of this act: *Provided*, That no benefits except medical expenses shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KNOX CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8643) for the relief of the Knox Corp., of Thomson, Ga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Knox Corp., Thomson, Ga., the sum of \$7,809, in full payment of all claims of the said corporation against the United States for refund of commitment fees paid by the corporation to the Federal National Mortgage Association in 1954 in connection with the Booker T. Washington and Fairhaven Homes projects under section 213 of the National Housing Act. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN R. HENRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9371) for the relief of John R. Henry.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of John R. Henry in the amount of \$947.47. Such credit represents the improper rates of compensation paid to him, while employed at Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, from October 25, 1951, through May 1955.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such sum that has been repaid by the said John R. Henry or deducted from his wages.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIDENCE IN SAMOA FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4031) to consider residence in American Samoa or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by certain employees of the governments thereof, and their dependents, as residence in the United States for naturalization purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Arnis Pone and Andre Hagentornas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Emma Melnikoff shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of December 19, 1952.

Sec. 3. Residence and physical presence in American Samoa or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the following-named individuals shall be regarded as residence and physical presence in the United States and a State of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the residence and physical presence requirements for naturalization prescribed by chapter 2 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163, 239): Isle Dvorak, David Lehine, Lidia Lehine, Guy Lehine, Janis Pone, Valentina Pone, Arnis Pone, Alexander Hagentornas, Ludmilla Hagentornas, Elfyda Hagentornas, Andre Hagentornas, Eugene Melnikoff, Emma Melnikoff, Karl Rist, Nadeschda Rist, and Toivo Egon Rist: *Provided*, That each such individual continues to maintain the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence within the meaning of the act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, beginning on line 4, after the word "act", strike out the remainder of line 4, all of lines 5, 6, 7, 8, and the words "Nationality Act", on line 9.

On page 2, line 3, strike out "Sec. 3" and substitute in lieu thereof "Sec. 2."

On page 2, line 10, strike out the name "Ise Dvorak," and substitute in lieu thereof the name "Ise Berta Susanne Michels."

On page 2, line 13, strike out the name "Andre Hagentornas."

On page 2, line 14, after the name "Eugene Melnikoff," insert the word "and."

On page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "Karl Rist, Nadeschda Rist, and Toivo Egon Rist."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MITSUKO A. HACHITA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4137) for the relief of Mitsuko A. Hachita.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Miss Mitsuko A. Hachita shall be held to be classifiable as a returning resident under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (B) of that act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUDITH KAO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5808) for the relief of Judith Kao.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Judith Kao shall be held to be classifiable as a nonimmigrant alien within the provisions of section 101 (a) (15) (F) of that act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUMIKO FUJIKI KIRKPATRICK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6742) for the relief of Rumiko Fujiki Kirkpatrick.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rumiko Fujiki Kirkpatrick shall be held and considered to be a nonquota immigrant.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN RELATIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 456) for the relief of certain relatives of United States citizens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the aliens hereinafter named shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act,

upon payment of the required visa fees, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act: Helene S. Banyai, Maisie K. Bartholomew, Liselotte H. Brahaney, Simone M. L. Bugayong, Mary C. Eslinger, Bernetta M. Facundo, Lottie M. Farwell, Joan Feeley, Pamela Fryman, Maria G. Hahner, Christiane B. Heath, Adelheid A. Hopson, Margaret A. Huffman, Jeanne Jackson, Steliani Janinis, Sydney A. Jensen, Doreen E. Leperi, Ethel I. Main, Giovanni Morvini, Betty M. Mulvany, Lavinia P. Parker, Marguerite J. Parks, Isobel M. Parrish, Jeanne J. L. Pennington, Pearl Petika, Antonia T. Pierce, Marie T. G. S. Fiquette, Marcelle Sullivan, Lucienne S. Tappy, Antonietta Uhl, Jacqueline Walton, and Emilienne S. Yetter.

With the following committee amendments:

1. On page 2, lines 3 and 4, strike out the names "Helen S. Banyai, Maisie K. Bartholomew."

2. On page 2, lines 4 and 5, strike out the names "Simone M. L. Bugayong, Mary C. Eslinger, Bernetta M. Facundo."

3. On page 2, line 6, strike out the names "Jan Feeley, Pamela Fryman."

4. On page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out the names "Steliani Janinis, Sydney A. Jensen, Doreen E. Leperi, Ethel I. Main, Giovanni Morvini."

5. On page 2, line 11, strike out the names "Isobel M. Parrish, Jeanne J. L. Pennington."

6. On page 2, line 14, strike out the word "and."

7. On page 2, line 14, after the name "Emilienne S. Yetter", change the period to a "comma" and add the following names:

Viviane Lucienne Therese Felicie Renee Vennin Carter, Tomye Kawase Macy, Anni Selley (nee Puchta), Takako Burba, Alice Halbrook, Maureen L. Filson, and Lucienne J. Seftel (nee Gachoud).

8. At the end of the bill, add a new section 2 to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Charles Masaki Macy shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1026) for the relief of Nihat Cengiz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nihat Cengiz shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders

and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Nihat Cengiz and Rudolf Fritz Liermann. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Nihat Cengiz and Rudolf Fritz Liermann shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have been issued.

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John Soudas, Catherine Callimanopoulos, Mary Callimanopoulos, Giuseppe Castrogiovanni, Anna Castrogiovanni, Stefano Castrogiovanni, Pili Nyl Kwak, Albino Braiuca, Lili Yuen Chuang, Lin Tsai, Kimiko Yamada Clark, Leopold Riedl, Bozena Riedl, Hisakazu Hozaki, and Georgina Feher shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this section of this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

"Sec. 3. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, David Hayes, Nenita Santos, Elizabeth Santos, George Henry MacDonald (formerly Frederick William Arthur), and Catherine Toews shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

"Sec. 4. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mary Parlich Goldstein shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of certain aliens."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING CERTAIN SUBSECTIONS OF SECTION 212 (A) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT IN BEHALF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1244) for the relief of Eva Gershbein Rubinstein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eva Gershbein Rubinstein may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act. The provisions of this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eva Gershbain Rubinstein and Lydia G. Dickerson may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maximilien Beauvois may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Lina Diaz (formerly Lena Reeg) may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

"Sec. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Katina R. Landrum and Renza Marsale Bartlett may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

"Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (17) and (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Antonio Rubi Mendiola may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

"Sec. 6. The exemptions provided for in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TAKAKO IBA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2327) for the relief of Takako Iba.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Takako Iba, the fiancée of Goddard Friel, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Takako Iba is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Goddard Friel

and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Takako Iba, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Takako Iba, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Takako Iba as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 76), amending Senate Concurrent Resolution 67, favoring the suspension of deportation in the cases of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) favoring the suspension of deportation in the cases of certain aliens be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out "A-7250943, Tsou, Tang," as shown on page 8, line 4, of the engrossed concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN RELATIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 611) for the relief of certain relatives of United States citizens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the aliens hereinafter named may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act: Aleksander Belosonoks, Odette F. D. Bohman, Alberto A. Checaglini, Sofia Z. Collette, Kathleen Connor, Monique H. T. Constantino, Maria O. G. Correia, Joan M. B. Devaughn, Camillo Di Re, Margarethe S. Dyl, Ingeborg E. Felts, Giovanni Ferrari, Krista Fibranz, Ugo Giannatiempo, Yoshie K. Grant, Kathleen Green, Ellen R. Hansen, Margarete Inman, Lisa T. Johnson, Al S. Lane, Teresina I. B. Lenzi, Jean B. I. Levinas, Jean B. Marie, Josephine D. Mayer, Reinhold H. Meric, Charlotte B. Migliorini, Anna G. S. Miller, Jane Moore, Fumiko Y. Peak, Carmela Piemontese, Gisela B. Ramirez, Mauro Simone, Maria K. Troll, and Mary J. M. Wal.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 2, after the word "act:", insert the name "Etsuko I. Ashley."

On page 2, line 2, after the name "Belosonoks", insert the name "Hisae S. Blauvelt."

On page 2, line 5, after the name "Camillo Di Re", insert the names "Aiko Tanaka Dodge Sumiko A. Duncan."

On page 2, line 8, after the name "Lisa T. Johnson", insert the name "Katsuko K. Ketchum."

On page 2, line 12, after the name "Mauro Simone", insert the names "Mitsuko M. Spenard, Triantafyllos S. Triantafyllou."

On page 2, line 12, after the name "Maria K. Troll", insert the name "Antonio Villani."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROY COWAN AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11205) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Roy Cowan and others arising by reason of the flooding of land in the vicinity of Lake Alice, N. Dak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Roy Cowan, Dorothy Gessner, Norris Larson, L. A. Anderson, Albert and Evelyn Moen, Allan Overland and Reuben Overland, Reuben Overland, C. N. Barrett, as agent of certain landowners, Joseph Hartl, Annie Ellsperger, John F. Ellsperger, and Kathleen Ellsperger, his wife, Robert M. Ellsperger, Roman F. Ellsperger, Bernard F. Lange, Roy A. Noltimier, Donald Noltimier and Agatha Noltimier, his wife, Henry Noltimier, Maude Wright Webster, Ewald Henke, Harry L. Overland and Bella Overland, John Magnuson, Roy G. Sylvester and Walter E. Sylvester, as to the liability of the United States, if any, either legal or equitable, for losses alleged to have been sustained by said persons arising by reason of the flooding of land in the vicinity of Lake Alice, N. Dak., as a result of the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with the establishment and maintenance of a migratory wildlife refuge.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claims may be instituted by the claimants within 1 year after the enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claims and review thereof, and payment of any judgments thereon shall be had as in the case of claims over which said court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3350) to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Interior of certain public lands of the United States which have not been used for the purpose for which acquired,

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this act, sell to W. E. Purdy and Zemma Purdy, of Roseville, Calif., approximately 18 acres of land, more particularly described in section 2 which was acquired by the United States from W. E. Purdy and Zemma Purdy as necessary for the Folsom Dam and Reservoir project and which is not being used for project purposes. W. E. Purdy and Zemma Purdy shall have the right to repurchase such real property at the price which they are paid therefor, reduced by such amount as the Secretary may deem appropriate if any improvements have been removed or other injury done to the property since its acquisition by him.

SEC. 2. That certain parcel of land located in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 10 north, range 7 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, said southeast quarter of the southeast quarter also being known as lots 15 and 16, Rosedale Colony tract, as designated on a map filed March 27, 1903, in book "A" of maps at page 38 in the office of the recorder, Placer County, State of California; and in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 10 north, range 7 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the junction of the west right-of-way of the Relocated Folsom Auburn Road and the west line of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, thence north along said west line of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14 to the north line of section 14; thence north along the west line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11 to the north line of said southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, thence east along said north line to its junction with the west right-of-way of the relocated Folsom Auburn Road; thence southwesterly along the west right-of-way of said road to the point of beginning. Said west right-of-way being described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of lot 15 of Rosedale Colony tract which point bears north 1 degree 28 minutes 3 seconds west, 1,313.45 feet from the second corner common to sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 thence southerly on a curve to the right having a radius of 950.0 feet, 348.19 feet; thence south 42 degrees 29 minutes 27 seconds west, 766.52 feet, thence south 58 degrees 56 minutes 29 seconds east, 814.77 feet, thence southwesterly 900.15 feet along a curve to the left having a radius of 2,050 feet; containing 18 acres, more or less.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike all of line 5.

Page 2, line 2, strike out remainder of line 2 after "Purdy" and all of lines 3 to 6, inclusive and insert the following: "shall have the right of first preference to purchase such real property at the full current appraised value as determined by the Secretary of the Army."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS NOT USED FOR PURPOSE ACQUIRED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3351) to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Interior of certain public lands of

the United States which have not been used for the purpose for which acquired.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this act, sell to Elvie Briggs, of Folsom, Calif., approximately 47 acres of land, more particularly described in section 2, which was acquired by the United States from Elvie Briggs as necessary for the Folsom Dam and Reservoir project and which is not being used for project purposes. Elvie Briggs shall have the right to repurchase such real property at the price which she was paid therefor, reduced by such amount as the Secretary may deem appropriate if any improvements have been removed or other injury done to the property since its acquisition by him.

SEC. 2. Commencing at a fence corner marking the southeast corner of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 28, township 10 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian running thence north 1 degree 4½ minutes west 1,983.9 feet to a point in the center of a county road (Green Valley-Placerville Road), thence following the center line of the said county road to a point of the easterly boundary line of that certain right-of-way granted by Natomas Company of California, a corporation, to McComber Estate Co., a corporation, described in that certain deed dated the 5th day of November A. D. 1917, and recorded in the office of the county recorder of the said county of Sacramento on the 29th day of March A. D. 1917, in book 482 of deeds, page 332, thence following the easterly boundary line of the said right-of-way south 4 degrees 25 minutes west 1,620.0 feet to a point in the southerly boundary line of the north half of the northwest quarter of said section 28 north, 89 degrees 34½ minutes east 1,258.0 feet to the point of commencement; being a portion of the northwest quarter of said section 28 and a portion of the southwest quarter of said section 21 and containing 47 acres, more or less, lying in the counties of Sacramento and El Dorado, State of California.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike the words "to Elvie Briggs, of Folsom, California."

Page 1, line 10, strike the words "to repurchase" and insert the words "of first preference to purchase."

Page 2, strike all of lines 1 to 4, inclusive, and insert the words "full current appraised value as determined by the Secretary of the Army."

Page 3, line 4, change the period to a comma and add the following language: "excepting therefrom the following: (1) all that portion of land located in the west half northeast quarter northwest quarter of section 28, township 10 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, all within the county of El Dorado, State of California, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point from which the quarter corner common to sections 21 and 28, township 10 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, bears north 65 degrees 22 minutes east, 1,250.9 feet to said quarter corner being a standard General Land Office brass capped monument, thence from said point of beginning north 89 degrees 26 minutes east 330.0 feet, thence south 0 degrees 34 minutes east 660.0 feet, thence south 89 degrees 26 minutes west 330.0 feet, thence north 0 degrees 34 minutes west 660 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 5.0 acres. All four corners of the above-described parcels are monumented with one and one-fourth inch capped iron pieces; and (2) that portion of the follow-

ing described easement for an access road that may be located within the property conveyed by Elvie Briggs to the United States of America by deed dated December 22, 1948, recorded in book 1610 at page 73 of the official records of Sacramento County and in book 262 at page 467 of the official records of El Dorado County, Calif.

"A perpetual easement for the operation and maintenance of an access road 50 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point monumented with a one and one-fourth inch capped iron pipe from which the quarter corner common to sections 21 and 28, township 10 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, bears north 65 degrees 22 minutes east, 1,251.9 feet, thence from said point of beginning north 45 degrees 34 minutes west 8.00 feet to the beginning of a curve to the right having a radius of 25.00 feet, thence along said curve to the right of 18.33 feet to the end of curve, thence north 3 degrees 34 minutes west 173.16 feet to the beginning of a curve to the right having a radius of 200.00 feet, thence along said curve to the right 31.42 feet to the end of the curve, thence north 5 degrees 26 minutes east 446.46 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left having a radius of 200.00 feet, thence along said curve to the left 59.34 feet to the end of curve, thence north 11 degrees 34 minutes west 35 feet, more or less, to the southerly right-of-way line of that certain county road known as the Green Valley Road."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OAK HILL CEMETERY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10374) to amend the act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved March 3, 1849, to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia (9 Stat. 773, ch. 128) be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 or any other provisions of this act, the board of managers is hereby granted authority to alienate, transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of any real property owned by the Oak Hill Cemetery Co. which has not been set aside or used for burial or interment purposes and which is separated from the ground set aside and used for burial purposes by a public street. Any ground transferred or sold under authority of this section shall be free from any restrictions under this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. IDA BIFOLCHINI BOSCHETTI

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1016) for the relief of Mrs. Ida Bifolchini Boschetti, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJOR ROBERT D. LAUER

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of Maj. Robert D. Lauer, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJOR ORIN A. FAYLE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2904) for the relief of Maj. Orin A. Fayle, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMDR. GEORGE B. GREER

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of Comdr. George B. Greer, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 12, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KINGAN, INC.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3964) for the relief of Kingan, Inc., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES C. HAYES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4026) for the relief of James C. Hayes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 6 and 7, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KAHZO L. HARRIS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of Kahzo L. Harris, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 2 and 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES M. WILSON

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of James M. Wilson, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. P. B. SAMPSON

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of Lt. P. B. Sampson, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 3 and 4, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY J. McDUGALL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Mary J. McDougall, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, after "McDougall", insert: "of Napakiak, Alaska."

Page 1, line 8, after "quarters", insert: "at Napakiak, Alaska."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUITIES FOR WIDOWS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF FEDERAL JUDGES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 11124) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Without objection, a call of the House is ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 51]

Allen, Calif.	Fino	Mollohan
Allen, Ill.	Fjare	Morano
Anfuso	Flynt	Morgan
Ashley	Frelinghuysen	Moulder
Barden	Fulton	Mumma
Barrett	Gamble	Nelson
Bass, N. H.	Garmatz	O'Hara, Minn.
Bell	Gathings	O'Neill
Bentley	Granahan	Osners
Berry	Green, Pa.	Passman
Bolton	Gregory	Patman
Oliver P.	Griffiths	Perkins
Bosch	Gubser	Philbin
Bowler	Gwinn	Phillips
Brownson	Haley	Pillion
Buckley	Hand	Powell
Budge	Hays, Ohio	Prouty
Byrd	Hayworth	Reece, Tenn.
Byrne, Pa.	Healey	Riehlman
Carlyle	Hiestand	Riley
Chatham	Hoffman, Ill.	Roberts
Chudoff	Hoffman, Mich.	Roosevelt
Clark	Holt	St. George
Cole	Holtzman	Scott
Cooley	Hyde	Scudder
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Seely-Brown
Court	Kearns	Selden
Cretella	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheehan
Crumpacker	Keogh	Sheppard
Curtis, Mo.	King, Calif.	Shuford
Davidson	King, Pa.	Steed
Dawson, Ill.	Klein	Taylor
Deane	Landrum	Thompson, La.
Delaney	Lane	Thompson,
Derounian	Latham	Mich.
Diggs	McCarthy	Thornberry
Dingell	McConnell	Velde
Dodd	McDowell	Vorys
Dollinger	McGregor	Watts
Dolliver	Macdonald	Westland
Donovan	Machrowicz	Wickersham
Dorn, N. Y.	Mack, Wash.	Williams, N. J.
Doyle	Malillard	Wilson, Calif.
Durham	Mason	Wilson, Ind.
Eberhart	Meader	Winstead
Elliott	Morrow	Wright
Engle	Miller, Calif.	Yates
Fascell	Miller, N. Y.	Zelenko

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 291 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ANNUITIES FOR WIDOWS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF FEDERAL JUDGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 11124.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) item 375 in the analysis of chapter 17 of title 28, United States Code, immediately preceding section 371 is amended and a new item 376 is inserted immediately thereunder, to read as follows:

"375. Annuities to widows of justices.

"376. Annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges."

(b) The catchline to section 375 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 375. Annuities to widows of justices"

Sec. 2. Chapter 17 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof, immediately following section 375, a new section reading as follows:

§ 376. Annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges

"(a) Any judge of the United States may by written election filed with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States courts within 6 months after the date on which he takes office (or within 6 months after the enactment of this section) bring himself within the purview of this section.

"(b) There shall be deducted and withheld from the salary of each judge electing to bring himself within the purview of this section a sum equal to 1½ percentum of such judge's salary, including salary paid after retirement from regular active service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a) of this title or after retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title. The amounts so deducted and withheld from the salary of each such judge shall, in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a fund to be known as the 'judicial survivors annuity fund' and said fund is appropriated for the payment of annuities, refunds and allowances as provided by this section. Every judge who elects to bring himself within the purview of this section shall be deemed thereby to consent and agree to the deductions from his salary as provided in this subsection, and payment less such deductions shall be a full and complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands whatsoever for all judicial services rendered by such judge during the period covered by such payment, except the right to the benefits to which he or his survivors shall be entitled under the provisions of this section.

"(c) Each judge who has elected to bring himself within the purview of this section shall deposit, with interest at 4 percentum per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 percentum per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year, to the credit of the judicial survivors annuity fund created by this section a sum equal to 1½ percentum of his salary received for service as a judge of the United States (including salary received after retirement from regular active service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a) of this title and salary received after retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title), and of his basic salary, pay, or compensation for service as a Senator, Representative, delegate, or Resident Commissioner in Congress, and for any other civilian service within the purview of section 707 of title 5. Such interest shall not be required for any period during which the judge was separated from all such service and was not receiving salary under section 371 (a) or 373 of this title. Each judge may elect to make such deposits in installments during the continuance of his judicial service in such amounts and under such conditions as may be determined in each instance by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Notwithstanding the failure of a judge to make such deposit, credit shall be allowed for the service rendered, but the annuity of the widow of such judge shall be reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount of such deposit, computed as of the date of the death of such judge, unless such widow shall elect to eliminate such service entirely from credit under subsection (c) of this section: *Provided*, That no deposit shall be required from a judge for any service rendered prior to August 1, 1920, or for any honorable service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States.

"(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest from time to time, in interest bearing securities of the United States or Federal farm loan bonds, such portions of the judicial survivors annuity fund as in his judgment may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities and allowances as provided in this section. The income derived from such investments shall constitute a part of said fund for the purpose of paying annuities and of carrying out the provisions of subsections (f), (g), (i) and (j) of this section.

"(e) The amount deposited by or deducted and withheld from the salary of each judge

electing to bring himself within the purview of this section for credit to the judicial survivors annuity fund created by this section covering service from and after August 1, 1920, shall be credited to an individual account of such judge.

"(f) If any judge who has elected to bring himself within the purview of this section resigns from office otherwise than on salary under section 371 (a) of this title, the amount credited to his individual account, together with interest at 4 percent per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 percent per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year, to the date of this relinquishment of office, shall be returned to him.

"(g) In case any judge who has elected to bring himself within the purview of this section shall die while in office (whether in regular active service or retired from such service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a) of this title) or after retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title, after having rendered at least 5 years of civilian service computed as prescribed in subsection (c) of this section—

"(1) if such judge is survived by a widow but not by a dependent child, there shall be paid to such widow an annuity beginning with the day of the death of the judge or following the widow's attainment of the age of 50 years, whichever is the later, in an amount computed as provided in subsection (n) of this section; or

"(2) if such judge is survived by a widow and a dependent child or children, there shall be paid to such widow an immediate annuity in an amount computed as provided in subsection (n) of this section, and there shall also be paid to or on behalf of each such child an immediate annuity equal to one-half the amount of the annuity of such widow, but not to exceed \$900 per year divided by the number of such children or \$360 per year, whichever is lesser; or

"(3) if such judge leaves no surviving widow or widower but leaves a surviving dependent child or children, there shall be paid to or on behalf of each such child an immediate annuity equal to the amount of the annuity to which such widow would have been entitled under paragraph (2) of this subsection had she survived, but not to exceed \$1,200 per year divided by the number of such children or \$480 per year, whichever is lesser.

"The annuity payable to a widow under this subsection shall be terminable upon her death or remarriage. The annuity payable to a child under this subsection shall be terminable upon (A) his attaining the age of 18 years, (B) his marriage, or (C) his death, whichever first occurs, except that if such child is incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical disability his annuity shall be terminable only upon death, marriage, or recovery from such disability. In case of the death of a widow of a judge leaving a dependent child or children of the judge surviving her, the annuity of such child or children shall be recomputed and paid as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. In any case in which the annuity of a dependent child, under this subsection, is terminated, the annuities of any remaining dependent child or children, based upon the service of the same judge, shall be recomputed and paid as though the child whose annuity was so terminated had not survived such judge.

"(h) As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'widow' means a surviving wife of an individual, who either (A) shall have been married to such individual for at least 2 years immediately preceding his death, or (B) is the mother of issue by such marriage, and who has not remarried.

"(2) The term 'dependent child' means an unmarried child, including a dependent stepchild or an adopted child, who is under the age of 18 years or who because of physical

or mental disability is incapable of self support.

"Questions of dependency and disability arising under this section shall be determined by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts subject to review only by the Judicial Conference of the United States the decision of which shall be final and conclusive. The Director may order or direct at any time such medical or other examinations as he shall deem necessary to determine the facts relative to the nature and degree of disability of any dependent child who is an annuitant or applicant for annuity under this section, and may suspend or deny any such annuity for failure to submit to any such examination.

"(i) In any case in which (1) a judge who has elected to bring himself within the purview of this section shall die while in office (whether in regular active service or retired from such service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a) of this title) or after retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title, before having rendered 5 years of civilian service computed as prescribed in subsection (o) of this section, or after having rendered 5 years of such civilian service but without a survivor or survivors entitled to annuity benefits provided by subsection (g) of this section, or (2) the right of all persons entitled to annuity under subsection (g) of this section based on the service of such judge shall terminate before a valid claim therefor shall have been established, the total amount credited to the individual account of such judge, with interest at 4 percent per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 percent per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year, to the date of the death of such judge, shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, to the person or persons surviving at the date title to the payment arises, in the following order of precedence, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person:

"First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries whom the judge may have designated by a writing received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts prior to his death;

"Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow of such judge;

"Third, if none of the above, to the child or children of such judge and the descendants of any deceased children by representation;

"Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such judge or the survivor of them;

"Fifth, if none of the above, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such judge;

"Sixth, if none of the above, to such other next of kin of such judge as may be determined by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to be entitled under the laws of the domicile of such judge at the time of his death.

"Determination as to the widow or child of a judge for the purposes of this subsection shall be made by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the definition of these terms stated in subsection (h) of this section.

"(j) In any case in which the annuities of all persons entitled to annuity based upon the service of a judge shall terminate before the aggregate amount of annuity paid equals the total amount credited to the individual account of such judge, with interest at 4 percent per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 percent per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year, to the date of the death of such judge, the difference shall be paid, upon establishment of a valid claim therefor, in the order of precedence prescribed in subsection (i) of this section.

"(k) Any accrued annuity remaining unpaid upon the termination (other than by death) of the annuity of any person based upon the service of a judge shall be paid to such person. Any accrued annuity remaining unpaid upon the death of any person receiving annuity based upon the service of a judge shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, in the following order of precedence:

"First, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such person;

"Second, if there is no such executor or administrator, payment may be made, after the expiration of 30 days from the date of the death of such person, to such individual or individuals as may appear in the judgment of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to be legally entitled thereto, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other individual.

"(l) Where any payment under this section is to be made to a minor, or to a person mentally incompetent or under other legal disability adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, such payment may be made to the person who is constituted guardian or other fiduciary by the law of the State of residence of such claimant or is otherwise legally vested with the care of the claimant or his estate. Where no guardian or other fiduciary of the person under legal disability has been appointed under the laws of the State of residence of the claimant, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall determine the person who is otherwise legally vested with the care of the claimant or his estate.

"(m) Annuities granted under the terms of this section shall accrue monthly and shall be due and payable in monthly installments on the first business day of the month following the month or other period for which the annuity shall have accrued. None of the moneys mentioned in this section shall be assignable, either in law or in equity, or subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

"(n) The annuity of the widow of a judge who has elected to bring himself within the purview of this section shall be an amount equal to the sum of (1) 1 1/4 percent of the average annual salary received by such judge for judicial service and any other prior allowable service during the last 5 years of such service prior to his death, or retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title, multiplied by the sum of his years of judicial service, his years of prior allowable service as a Senator, Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner in Congress, his years of prior allowable service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, and his years, not exceeding 15, of prior allowable service performed as an employee described in section 698 (g) of title 5, and (2) three-fourths of 1 percent of such average annual salary multiplied by his years of any other prior allowable service, but such annuity shall not exceed 37 1/2 percent of such average annual salary and shall be further reduced in accordance with subsection (c) of this section, if applicable.

"(o) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, the years of service of a judge which are allowable as the basis for calculating the amount of the annuity of his widow shall include his years of service as a judge of the United States (whether in regular active service or retired from such service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a) of this title), his years of service as a Senator, Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner in Congress, his years of active service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States not exceeding 5 years in the aggregate and not including any such service for which credit is allowed for the purposes of retirement or retired pay under any other provision of law, and his years of

any other civilian service within the purview of section 707 of title 5.

"(p) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent a widow eligible therefor from simultaneously receiving an annuity under this section and any annuity to which she would otherwise be entitled under any other law without regard to this section, but in computing such other annuity service used in the computation of her annuity under this section shall not be credited.

"(q) The judges of the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam and the District Court of the Virgin Islands and judges of the United States, as defined in section 451 of this title, who are entitled to hold office only for a term of years shall be deemed judges of the United States for the purposes of this section and shall be entitled to bring themselves within the purview of this section by filing an election as provided in subsection (a) of this section within the time therein specified. In the case of such judges the phrase 'retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 371 (a) of this title' as used in subsections (b), (c), (g), (i), and (n) of this section shall mean 'retirement from office by resignation on salary under section 373 of this title or by removal or failure of reappointment after not less than 10 years' judicial service,' and the phrase 'resigns from office otherwise than on salary under section 371 (a) of this title' as used in subsection (f) of this section shall mean 'resigns from office otherwise than on salary under section 373 of this title or is removed or fails of reappointment after less than 10 years' judicial service'."

SEC. 3. Paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of section 604 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(7) Regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by judges, court officers and employees, and officers and employees of the Administrative Office, while absent from their official stations on official business."

SEC. 4. The first paragraph of section 605 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"The director, under the supervision of the Judicial Conference of the United States, shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget annual estimates of the expenditures and appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the courts and the Administrative Office and the operation of the judicial survivors annuity fund, and such supplemental and deficiency estimates as may be required from time to time for the same purposes, according to law. The Director shall cause periodic examinations of the judicial survivors annuity fund to be made by an actuary, who may be an actuary employed by another department of the Government temporarily assigned for the purpose, and whose findings and recommendations shall be transmitted by the Director to the Judicial Conference."

SEC. 5. Funds necessary to carry out the provisions of this act may be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. A judge who resigned prior to the date of enactment of this act and who on that date is receiving salary under section 371 (a) of title 28, United States Code, or who resigned, was removed or failed of reappointment prior to the date of enactment of this act and who on that date is receiving salary under section 373 of title 28, United States Code, shall be considered a judge within the meaning of section 376 of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this act, and as such shall be entitled within 6 months after the date of enact-

ment of this act to make the election authorized by and to receive the benefits of that section. A judge who retired from regular active service under section 260 of the Judicial Code of 1911 or the act of August 5, 1939, chapter 433, and who is living on the date of enactment of this act shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to have retired from regular active service under section 371 (b) or 372 (a), as the case may be, of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 7. In the case of a living widow of a judge of the United States as defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code, who died prior to the date of enactment of this act, an annuity shall be paid as provided in section 376 of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this act, as if such judge had died on such date and had elected to bring himself within the purview of such section 376, but had not made the deposit provided for by subsection (c) of the said section: *Provided*, (a) That such widow has not remarried; and (b) that the amount of such annuity and the reduction therein because of such deposit not having been made shall be computed on the basis of the actual length of judicial and other allowable service of such judge: *And provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (g) of such section 376 such annuity shall be payable even though such judge had not rendered 5 years of civilian service prior to his death. In the case of a judge of the United States as defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code, who dies within 6 months after the date of enactment of this act after having rendered at least 5 years of civilian service computed as prescribed in subsection (o) of section 376 of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this act, but without having made an election as provided in such section 376 to bring himself within the purview of that section, an annuity shall be paid to his widow and surviving dependent children as provided in such section 376 as if such judge had elected on the day of his death to bring himself within the purview of such section 376 but had not made the deposit provided for by subsection (c) of the said section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Under the rules of the House is not a Member who is opposed to the bill given preference in a demand for a second?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from New York opposed to the bill?

Mr. KEATING. I am not, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Iowa opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill and I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 11124 provides for the payment of annuities to widows and dependents of Federal judges. I wish to state at the outset that the bill applies to the following Federal judges: United States district judges, judges of the United States Court of Appeals, judges of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, judges

of the Court of Claims, judges of the Customs Court, and Federal judges of the Territories.

Mr. Speaker, I have just enumerated the judges whose widows and dependent children would be eligible under the bill. The bill does not apply to the Justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Military Appeals, or the judges of the Tax Court. The judges of those courts have their own system which has been established for some time.

I want to emphasize that the system is optional, not compulsory. A judge is not compelled to join the system for the benefit of his widow and dependent children.

I want to emphasize also that the judges pay substantially toward the expenses of the operation of this annuity system. The judges are not the beneficiaries directly, only the widows and the children surviving the judges are the beneficiaries.

This bill has the approval of the American Bar Association and the Department of Justice. It was recommended by the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, which Commission was appointed by this Congress in 1953. The bill has the recommendation of the judicial conference.

Contributions by the judges to the system are at the rate of 1.5 percent of the annual salary of the judges, and the 1.5 percent is deducted. That is similar to the situation that appertains to our own retirement system.

Congress has now provided for the retirement of a majority of public servants under the Civil Service Retirement System and for most of the remainder under other plans—for example, those in the armed services, Tennessee Valley Authority, Foreign Service, Public Health Service, the Federal judiciary, the judges of the Tax Court, and Canal Zone employees.

Congress has also quite properly provided a retirement system for its own Members and for the survivor annuities for widows and dependent children of our membership.

Retirement and survivor benefits are also in existence under the social-security legislation covering private industry generally and under the railroad retirement plan for railroad employees. In addition to social security and railroad retirement, many industries have supplementary retirement plans to guarantee the plans.

The Constitution, in order to insure an independent judiciary, provides tenure for life for judges during good behavior. Thus, a judge does not get a pension because he gets compensation for the duration of his life. But compensation terminates with death. There are, at present, no annuities for the dear ones of the judges, as is the case with all other Government employees.

Even upon retirement from active service it has been found difficult for those retiring judges to augment their salaries. Retirement is usually at 70 or 65 after 15 years of service. A judge then is too old to establish any appreciable earning capacity or to make new worthwhile contacts so that he can adequately provide for his dear ones. Also, so-called "re-

tirement" at 70 is a misnomer because the judge still remains in commission and may be assigned judicial duties in his circuit. He cannot practice law. Other Federal officials may retire in their early 60's, freed from official duties and under no occupational restrictions.

The bill now before us is to be administered by the Administrator of the Courts. All eligible United States judges may, within 6 months after taking office, and present existing judges 6 months after enactment, elect to come under the system.

This proposed legislation provides substantially the same protection to widows and surviving dependent children of Federal judges as is now available for widows and children of Members of Congress. These benefits would be computed on substantially the same basis as those now payable to the survivors of a Member of Congress who dies in office. Thus the widow's annuity would be a sum equal to 1 1/4 percent of the judge's average basic salary multiplied by his years of service, but limited to a maximum of 37.5 percent of such salary.

Likewise, the surviving children would receive benefits computed on the same basis as now under the congressional system.

The bill, as I indicated before, does not provide retirement annuities for the judges themselves but only for their survivors. The contribution rate for these survivors' benefits, as stated, is 1.5 percent annually of the judge's salary. This is a proper and equitable charge. Actuarially, studies show that the cost of survivor benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act is less than 20 percent of the total cost of the program. The 1 1/2 percent rate for the survivor benefit system for judges is 25 percent of the rate paid by Members of Congress both for retirement and survivor benefits.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I want to ask the gentleman why this bill, which seems to be very broad and quite comprehensive, setting a new precedent, is taken up under suspension of the rules rather than following the usual procedure. Frankly, I do not know whether I am for or against the bill. I have never seen it nor heard of it before this time. But just glancing at it, it seems that it does set a new precedent and that we are legislating in a new field and undoubtedly, it is going to cost the Treasury a great deal of money.

Mr. CELLER. No; I must interrupt the gentleman by saying it will not cost the Treasury a great deal of money. There will be some deficit, but it will be comparatively small. The judges, as I indicated, mainly pay the freight. They pay 1 1/2 percent out of their salaries each year and the cost will not be much beyond that. Furthermore, it is not establishing a new precedent. We are not hewing out new paths. We have established retirement and annuity benefits for any number of Federal employees. I mentioned quite a number of sets of employees where we had done exactly that.

Mr. COLMER. Is that true of the wives and children of the Members of Congress? Are wives and children of Members of Congress similarly provided for?

Mr. CELLER. Yes, sir, it is true. The pending bill provides for widows and children of the judges. That is the purpose of this bill. I wonder whether I understand the gentleman correctly?

Mr. COLMER. I ask if the widows or wives and children of Members of Congress are provided for?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; they are in previous acts. Not in this bill. We have passed legislation heretofore to provide for annuities to widows and children. You pay 6 percent of your salary for that purpose.

Mr. COLMER. You are talking of an indirect provision.

Mr. CELLER. No, it is direct. You pay 6 percent to cover your own retirement plus annuities for your surviving widow and children.

Mr. COLMER. I must confess to the gentleman that if that is the law, I did not know it.

Mr. CELLER. Yes, that is the law.

Mr. COLMER. My understanding of the law is that I, as a Member of Congress, have the right to have my annuity go to my widow, if I see fit.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct, or to your children if you wish.

Mr. COLMER. I did not know that. That is a matter of choice, in other words.

Mr. CELLER. That is right.

Mr. COLMER. That is a matter of choice when I pay the 6 percent, but here you make a direct provision for them; do you not?

Mr. CELLER. We make a direct provision not for the judges' retirement, but we make direct provision here for the annuity for his dependents.

Mr. COLMER. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. COLMER. As I indicated a moment ago I do not know whether I would favor or oppose the bill. At this time I am merely protesting the method of consideration of the proposal. There is no emergency here. The bill should be considered under the regular procedure—with a rule and ample debate, with opportunity for amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? I believe I may be able to clear up the gentleman's point on that.

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLMER. I wanted to complete my inquiry, but I am glad to defer to the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to reply to the gentleman, if I am able to, because this is the same question that has been raised by several members on this committee. We in the Congress pay 6 percent, which covers retirement for ourselves after a certain age and also covers benefits for our widows or dependent children. Under this bill the judges pay 1½ percent, which covers only the benefits for widows and dependent children. We are told by the actuaries that the actual cost of that 6 percent which we

pay, which is properly allocable to the annuities for widows and dependent children, is about 20 percent. Therefore, of the 6 percent which we pay, 1.2 percent is for that same type of benefit. The judges are going to pay for that same benefit, as I understand it.

Mr. CELLER. As far as the annuities for dependents of the judges are concerned, they will pay a little more than we pay for the same benefits.

Mr. KEATING. That is correct, as I understand it.

Mr. COLMER. I am not familiar with the legislation, and I have not had an opportunity to study it. I just do not think that a matter of this moment ought to be considered under suspension of the rules.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. How much do the judges themselves pay in order to defray the expense of their own annuities?

Mr. CELLER. Now there are no annuities so they pay nothing. Since they are paid for life, and the Constitution provides for that—tenure for life—there is really no retirement for them as Members of Congress have.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. They are paid full salary for life, so this retirement program in that respect differs from the congressional retirement, in that the benefits received by a Member of Congress are on a graduated basis, depending on the number of years that he serves, and, further, upon the retirement of a Member of Congress if he elects to bring his wife and dependents under the program he must receive a reduced annuity. So I cannot see any comparison at all between the two programs. It looks to me like a gravy train for the judiciary.

Mr. CELLER. Well, I admit the judges have an advantage, but what shall we do? Do nothing for their survivors—their widows and children? That would not be fair, because, after all, in all other phases of Federal service we do provide for widows and dependents of the deceased Federal employees? So if we do not pass this bill we leave the judges' survivors in the lurch, so to speak.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am not opposed to setting up some type of retirement program. This may or may not be a good one, I do not know, but I have the same question as my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER]. I wonder why this was not brought up under a rule so that we could have an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. CELLER. The full committee unanimously approved this bill, and the subcommittee before that. I took it up with the Speaker and the Speaker was agreeable to bringing it up under suspension. We felt there would be no opposition to it, and I understand the same situation prevails on the other side. In the interest of timesaving we decided to bring it up this way.

The contribution made by the judges, namely 1½ percent of annual salary, to

cover cost of the system is really more than we Members of Congress pay for the protection of our widows and dependents. Our contribution for survivor benefits is about 1.2 percent out of the 6 percent we pay in total. The judges will pay 1.5 percent.

Also contributions are required to be paid by retired judges out of their retirement salaries until death. Moreover, in order that judicial service before election to come under the program may be credited, either deposit must be made by the judge for such service (with interest), or the annuity is reduced by 10 percent of the unpaid deposit. This last provision is the same as is followed in regard to Members of Congress.

Judges presently retired and receiving salary may also elect to come under the program. Further, each living widow of a judge deceased before the passage of the act would receive an annuity computed as if he had died on the enactment date and had elected to come under the system. The annuity would be computed on the actual length of the judge's service and would be reduced by 10 percent of the unpaid contributions. Similar provision is made for widows of judges who die within 6 months after passage of the act without having filed an election to come under the program. No annuity would be payable to the widow of a judge whose total allowable service was less than 5 years, nor to any widow who had been married to the judge for less than 2 years unless she was the mother of his child.

The bill departs from the congressional survivor system in only four respects. First, the annuity is based on the average basic salary for the last 5 years of service instead of the average since August 2, 1946. Second, service as a Member of Congress is to be included in addition to judicial, military, and prior civilian service. Third, the contribution rate is, for the reasons indicated previously, 1½ percent of salary instead of the 6 percent currently paid by Members of Congress. Fourth, all living widows of deceased judges are to be included, whereas the congressional system was retroactive only in respect to Members who died after November 3, 1952.

As indicated previously, the proposed judicial contribution of 1½ percent is appropriate, as compared with the 6 percent paid by Members of Congress, in view of the fact that it is intended to provide for survivors' benefits only and not for retirement benefits also, as does the congressional system.

When the congressional system was amended to provide for survivor annuities, March 6, 1954, benefits were provided for widows of Members who died after November 3, 1952.

Thus we recognized the principle of aiding widows, made widows as such prior to the enactment of legislation. The provision, designed to cover the past service of those coming into the system for the first time, is thus extended to the living widows of those deceased judges, numbering 120, for whom no previous provision has been made. It is argued these widows should not be penalized because a survivor benefit system

for judges was not established sooner. Congress has provided \$5,000 annuities for living widows of Justices of the Supreme Court by Public Law 702, 83d Congress. Similar provision has been made in the past by private acts and then by public law for widows of Presidents. Remember, too, widows of those dying before the enactment date of the Supreme Court legislation were made eligible for benefits, while no contributions were made. The bill would make modest provision for the living widows of other deceased Federal judges. The annual annuity would be only about \$2,500 a year, or only about 10 percent of the salary of current judges and only half of the pensions for widows of Supreme Court Justices and Presidents.

In the first full year of operation, the total benefit payments to widows and the relatively few orphans who may be eligible are estimated at about \$280,000. This cost will gradually rise over the years—to roughly \$400,000 5 years from now, \$700,000 a year 15 years from now, and an ultimate level of about \$850,000 a year 25 years from now—based on the present number of judicial positions and salary rates. This increase is due in part to a large number of eligible widows and in part to larger average payments—based on higher current salary rates and the lengthening period of contributions by judges. Approximately 380 judges, including retired and resigned judges, will be eligible to participate in the system. It seems likely that about 340 such judges will actually elect to be covered and, accordingly, their contributions will amount to about \$120,000 a year. Thus, in the first year, the cost to the general Treasury will be about \$160,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I think, as does the gentleman from Mississippi, that this bill is in the nature of a gravy train for the Federal judiciary. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler]: What are the present salaries of Federal judges?

Mr. CELLER. District judges receive \$22,500; court of appeals judges, \$27,500. Does the gentleman want all of the others?

Mr. GROSS. I think that is sufficient.

District judges receive \$22,500; court of appeals judges \$27,500; yet there is no deduction whatever, not one thin dime, from their salaries for a pension fund. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. CELLER. There is no pension fund.

Mr. GROSS. Nor is there any deduction of any nature from their salaries?

Mr. CELLER. No; because there is no pension fund. They get their salaries for life.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly right; they get their salaries for life, yet the gentleman is trying to compare the Federal judiciary with Members of Congress.

Mr. CELLER. Only as to survivors of deceased judges and survivors of Members of Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman why do not Federal judges set apart

6 percent of their salaries to take care of annuities for their widows?

Mr. CELLER. We set aside 6 percent to cover our pensions, our own retirement plus the annuities for our widows or children. That matter costs generally about 1.20 percent. That same cost to the judges is increased to 1.50 percent. So the judges for the benefit of their dependents who survive them will under this bill pay more than we for like benefits to our survivors.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman talked at some length about other Federal officials or employees. Does the gentleman know of another Federal official or employee holding a lifetime appointment and can only be retired for cause?

Mr. CELLER. Only the judiciary.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman should mention in assessing the cost of this program and in apportioning the cost of this judicial retirement of benefits for widows and children that the additional revenue which is saved by a retired Congressman having his annuity reduced in order to take care of his dependents does not apply in the case of the Federal Judiciary. On page 7 of the report (section 373, subsection (p)) it states that under this bill a widow may receive an annuity and also any other annuity to which she is entitled and that the same service shall not be used in computing both annuities. Does the gentleman know of any other instance in Government where a person can draw two survivor retirements based upon different terms of service?

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. I would like to inform the gentleman that there are other instances where a man can draw two different pensions from two different systems: For instance, the State or municipal system and the Federal system.

Mr. GROSS. There are certain limitations, however.

Mr. MULTER. No, there are no limitations. According to the statutes one must make his contribution, serve his time and reach the age limit; then he can draw from both systems.

If the gentleman will yield further on the question he asked about Supreme Court Justices paying into the retirement system; that is not before us in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say anything about the Supreme Court Justices; I will get to them in a minute.

Mr. MULTER. The only way you can reduce the salary of the Federal judiciary is by an amendment to the Constitution, because the Constitution fixes their terms for life; therefore there is no pension; he draws his full salary.

Mr. GROSS. Since the gentleman has raised the point let me ask him this question: What is there in law to prevent a Federal district judge or a judge of the court of appeals from writing magazine articles to enhance his income once he

has retired? Does the gentleman know of anything in law to prevent him from doing some writing for a price or opening a law office?

Mr. MULTER. If he has retired from the bench?

Mr. GROSS. When he has retired.

Mr. MULTER. He cannot retire; he can resign, but he cannot retire in the true sense of the word. He always remains subject to assignment. He is appointed for life and remains a judge for life unless he resigns or is removed for cause.

Mr. GROSS. Let us not argue over words. Is there anything in law to prevent him from enhancing his income under retirement by the practice of law or by writing and so forth and so on?

Mr. MULTER. No Federal judge can practice law as long as he remains a Federal judge, which means that unless he actually resigns or is removed from office he cannot practice law during his lifetime after appointment as a Federal court judge.

Mr. GROSS. Let us say that a judge reaches age 70 and goes on retirement at full salary. That is possible; is it not?

Mr. MULTER. It is possible, yes.

Mr. GROSS. Then there is nothing to prevent him from practicing law.

Mr. MULTER. I disagree with the gentleman. He cannot practice law. When he reaches 70 years of age and he does not sit on the bench any longer he, nevertheless, even though not sitting, is a full-fledged member of the judiciary and cannot practice law; and I do not recall the case of any judge who has written magazine articles, any Federal judge.

Mr. GROSS. Any Federal judge?

Mr. MULTER. No, sir.

Mr. GROSS. Then why does another law apply to the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. MULTER. I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman well knows that we have at least one Supreme Court Justice running all over the world writing magazine articles and books, spending a lot of time that ought to be devoted to his judicial duties enhancing his income of \$35,000 a year.

Mr. MULTER. We ought to address ourselves to that by way of legislation rather than to take it out on the widows and dependents of judges. This is a bill for the widows and dependents of judges.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that.

Mr. MULTER. Who, I presume, will get it only if the judges have served well and faithfully.

Mr. GROSS. In view of what is going on in the Supreme Court, I am not convinced that a judge who is no longer on active service, who has reached 70 years of age, cannot go out and enhance his income if he wants to.

Mr. MULTER. He cannot practice law as long as he lives and has not resigned or been removed from the bench.

Mr. GROSS. Going back one minute to the Supreme Court, I think it would have been a far better service if the committee had brought in legislation to stop the kind of practice I have just mentioned.

Mr. MULTER. Why get mixed up here with the Supreme Court Judges?

They are not concerned with this bill. This bill does not concern them. It concerns the widows and dependents of the other Federal judges.

Mr. GROSS. I think you ought to bring in some legislation to stop that, and I think the gentleman thinks so, too.

Mr. MULTER. I am not on the Judiciary Committee, so I cannot tell the gentleman now whether or not that committee has any such legislation pending.

Mr. GROSS. What the Federal judges ought to do is to set up their own annuity system for their widows and dependents. Here they are with lifetime salaries of up to \$27,500 a year and no deductions for any cause or any purpose. I know of no reason why they should not set up their own annuity system for their widows and without further charge to the taxpayers.

Mr. MULTER. Let us consider legislation to that effect then. Let us not consider that in connection with this bill. That has nothing to do with this bill.

Mr. GROSS. It has everything to do with it. Perhaps you who support this legislation can explain it to old-age pensioners. I do not want that responsibility.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, like my distinguished colleague from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], I do not know whether I support this legislation or not. In the 40 minutes that we have for debate, it is impossible for anyone to explain all of its ramifications and intricacies, as broad as this one is.

I do not intend to vote for the motion to suspend the rules and pass this legislation for that reason. I recognize, of course, that there may be a great deal of merit in setting up some kind of a retirement system for our judges' widows and dependents; but, as I understand these various retirement programs, this is somewhat of a departure from the ones already in effect. As I understand it, congressional retirement, for instance, is administered by the Civil Service Commission. This retirement act will be administered by the judiciary. I think it should be explained to the House why it is not administered under the same set of civil-service rules and regulations and by the same people that administer congressional retirements.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. We asked the Civil Service Commission to administer this act and they were disinclined to administer it because of the complications that would arise from the fact that Federal employees would pay 6 percent, which includes retirement and annuities for dependents, whereas this is a system for the Federal judges' widows and dear ones and would provide for 1½ percent. Because of the complications that would arise, they stated they were disinclined to administer it and have suggested that the administrator of the courts do it, since it refers exclusively to the judges of the Federal courts.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman, and I think his explanation of that one little minor provision in this bill is the best argument that I have heard why this should not be considered under a closed rule or under suspension of the rules. I think the House would be making a grave mistake to pass this legislation without giving it full, complete, and thorough consideration and without having every provision in the bill explained to the satisfaction of the membership. We are not being given an opportunity to work our will on this legislation, and for that reason, I, for one—even if I am the only one in the House—intend to vote against the legislation.

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mrs. BLITCH. Before I ask this question, I want the gentleman to understand that there are Federal judges for whom I have the deepest respect and who I know to be very conscientious in carrying out their duties and keeping their dockets cleared.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If I may interrupt the gentleman, unfortunately, they are not on the Supreme Bench.

Mrs. BLITCH. I said some, and the gentleman knows what I was talking about. I do not want to make an indictment of the whole judiciary system here, but I want to ask the gentleman this question: Does he know of any provision anywhere wherein any member of the Federal judiciary is required to spend a certain amount of time on court cases and is required by law to keep his calendar as nearly cleared as possible?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I know of no such law, but perhaps if we did have such a requirement, the level of our Supreme Court, for one, would be considerably higher.

Mrs. BLITCH. And do you not think, sir, if there was such a requirement, there would not be so many Federal judges in our courts, not only the Supreme Court, taking very extended vacations several times a year?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Of course, I know of no provision that requires them to work any certain length of time. If I may say so, from experience in my State—of course, I know more about them than any cases—they are overworked.

Mrs. BLITCH. That applies to my State, also, and that is why I wanted to be sure that they were not included in this overall indictment that has been made about the Federal judges. I am asking for information, and that is why I asked the gentleman if there was any such provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Perhaps some of the members of the Committee on the Judiciary could tell the gentleman. I have no knowledge of such a law.

Mrs. BLITCH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. As I said a moment ago, I am not necessarily opposed to this legislation. However, my vote against it will be predicated on

the idea that it should be fully debated in the House. I do not believe we should support this legislation without at least some idea of what it provides.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to provide for the payment of annuities to the widows and dependent children of Federal judges. The report submitted with H. R. 11124, now under consideration, gives clear and forceful reasons to justify it.

I am convinced that there is a definite need to establish a system whereby benefits may be paid to the widows and dependent children of members of the Federal judiciary. In 1950 the American Bar Association recorded its conviction that adequate provision should be made for the dependents of Federal judges. Such a position has been reaffirmed on more than one occasion since then.

The Judicial Conference of the United States, at its March session in 1955, resolved and recommended to Congress "the enactment of legislation to authorize provision for payment of annuities on a contributory basis to widows and dependent children of judges comparable to the provisions made under existing law for annuities to widows and dependent children of Members of Congress." This recommendation was reaffirmed by the Conference at its September meeting in 1955.

Congress has provided for the retirement of the majority of public servants under the civil-service retirement system.

The civil-service retirement system has been in existence since as early as 1920. The amendments of 1930 included provisions not only for retirement benefits but also for surviving dependents of retired employees. It is common knowledge that many private industries have supplemented social security and railroad retirement by their own plans. It is seen therefore that both Government and private industry employees have received the benefits of such systems for retirement and the payment of annuities to survivors. The same consideration should apply to the survivors and dependents of United States judges.

It is common knowledge that under the present economic conditions—the decline in the purchasing value of a dollar and rising prices—any individual encounters great difficulty in providing adequately for his dependents.

Most of the judges who retire from active service still remain in commission as a judge and therefore forbidden to practice law.

All United States judges may, within 6 months after the date of enactment or within 6 months after taking office, elect to come under the system. Once such an election has been made, the contributions of the judge would then be withheld from his salary and upon his death his widow and surviving dependent children would receive annuities. The widow's annuity would be a sum equal to 1¼ percent of the judge's basic salary multiplied by his years of service. There is a maximum limitation, however, of 37½ percent of such salary. The rate

of contribution to be made by the judge who elects to come under the system for these judicial survivor benefits is 1½ percent of his salary. Actuarial studies indicate that this is a fair and equitable charge, especially in comparison with the civil-service retirement system.

The Department of Justice recommends the establishment of such a system and as has been previously noted, so does the Judicial Conference of the United States. This bill is right and just. It should have the support of the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I know of no reason why the members of the Federal judiciary, holding lifetime jobs and being paid as high as \$27,500 a year, cannot set apart 6 percent of their salaries or any amount they so desire to provide annuities for their dependents. I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRIMBLE). The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRIMBLE). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CELLER. Is there any arrangement that there would be no rollcall votes today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Not that the present occupant of the chair knows of.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 238, nays 52, not voting 143, as follows:

[Roll No. 52]

YEAS—238

Abbutt	Brooks, La.	Evins
Adair	Brooks, Tex.	Fallon
Addonizio	Brown, Ga.	Felghan
Albert	Brown, Ohio	Fenton
Alexander	Burdick	Fernandez
Alger	Burnside	Flood
Andersen,	Bush	Fogarty
H. Carl	Byrnes, Wis.	Forand
Andresen,	Canfield	Ford
August H.	Cannon	Forrester
Arends	Carnahan	Fountain
Ashmore	Carrigg	Frazier
Aspinall	Cederberg	Friedel
Avery	Celler	Gary
Ayres	Chelf	Gathings
Bailey	Chenoweth	Gavin
Baker	Christopher	George
Baldwin	Church	Gordon
Bass, Tenn.	Clevenger	Green, Oreg.
Bates	Cooper	Hagen
Baumhart	Cramer	Haile
Beamer	Cunningham	Harden
Becker	Curtis, Mass.	Harris
Belcher	Davis, Ga.	Harvey
Bennett, Fla.	Davis, Tenn.	Hays, Ark.
Bennett, Mich.	Davis, Wis.	Hayworth
Bentley	Dawson, Ill.	Henderson
Betts	Dawson, Utah	Herlong
Blitch	Dempsey	Heseltun
Boggs	Denton	Hess
Boland	Dixon	Hill
Bolling	Dondero	Hillings
Bonner	Dorn, S. C.	Hinshaw
Boykin	Edmondson	Hollifield
Boyle	Elliott	Holland
Bray	Ellsworth	Holmes

Hosmer	Magnuson	Rogers, Fla.
Huddleston	Mahon	Rogers, Tex.
Hull	Mailliard	Rooney
Ikard	Martin	Rutherford
Jackson	Meader	Schenck
James	Metcalfe	Scherer
Jarman	Miller, Md.	Selden
Jenkins	Mills	Shelley
Jennings	Minshall	Short
Jensen	Moss	Sieminski
Johnson, Wis.	Multer	Simpson, Pa.
Jonas	Murray, Ill.	Slisk
Jones, Ala.	Natcher	Smith, Kans.
Jones, Mo.	Nicholson	Smith, Miss.
Jones, N. C.	Norblad	Spence
Judd	Norrell	Springer
Karsten	O'Brien, Ill.	Staggers
Kean	O'Brien, N. Y.	Sullivan
Kearney	O'Hara, Ill.	Taber
Keating	Ostertag	Teague, Calif.
Kee	Patterson	Teague, Tex.
Kelley, Pa.	Pelly	Thomas
Kilburn	Pfost	Thompson,
Kilday	Pilcher	Mich.
Kilgore	Poff	Thompson, N. J.
King, Calif.	Polk	Thompson, Tex.
Kirwan	Preston	Thomson, Wyo.
Kluczynski	Price	Trimble
Knox	Priest	Tuck
Laird	Prouty	Tumulty
Landrum	Quigley	Udall
Lanham	Rabaut	Vanik
Lankford	Radwan	Vinson
Lesinski	Rains	Vorys
Lipscomb	Ray	Walter
Long	Reece, Tenn.	Whitten
Lovre	Reed, N. Y.	Whidall
McCormack	Rees, Kans.	Wier
McCulloch	Reuss	Wigglesworth
McDonough	Rhodes, Ariz.	Willis
McDowell	Rhodes, Pa.	Wolcott
McIntire	Richards	Wolverton
McMillan	Robison, Ky.	Zablocki
Mack, Ill.	Rodino	
Madden	Rogers, Colo.	

NAYS—52

Abernethy	Harrison, Nebr.	Schwengel
Andrews	Harrison, Va.	Scrivner
Auchincloss	Heaven	Siler
Bow	Horan	Simpson, Ill.
Burleson	Johansen	Smith, Va.
Chase	Krueger	Smith, Wis.
Chiperfield	LeCompte	Talle
Colmer	McVey	Utt
Coon	Marshall	Van Pelt
Dague	Matthews	Van Zandt
Devereux	Miller, Nebr.	Weaver
Dies	Murray, Tenn.	Wharton
Dowdy	O'Konski	Williams, Miss.
Fisher	Poage	Williams, N. Y.
Gentry	Rivers	Withrow
Grant	Robeson, Va.	Younger
Gross	Sadlak	
Hardy	Saylor	

NOT VOTING—143

Allen, Calif.	Dingell	Hyde
Allen, Ill.	Dodd	Johnson, Calif.
Anfuso	Dollinger	Kearns
Ashley	Dolliver	Kelly, N. Y.
Barden	Donohue	Keogh
Barrett	Donovan	King, Pa.
Bass, N. H.	Dorn, N. Y.	Klein
Bell	Doyle	Knutson
Berry	Durham	Lane
Blatnik	Eberharter	Latham
Bolton,	Engle	McCarthy
Bolton,	Fascell	McConnell
Frances P.	Fino	McGregor
Bolton,	Fjare	Macdonald
Oliver P.	Flynt	Machrowicz
Bosch	Frelinghuysen	Mack, Wash.
Bowler	Fulton	Mason
Brownson	Gamble	Morrow
Broyhill	Garmatz	Miller, Calif.
Buckley	Granahan	Miller, N. Y.
Budge	Gray	Mollohan
Byrd	Green, Pa.	Morgan
Byrne, Pa.	Gregory	Morrison
Carlyle	Griffiths	Moulder
Chatham	Gubser	Mumma
Chudoff	Gwinn	Nelson
Clark	Haley	O'Hara, Minn.
Cole	Halleck	O'Neill
Cooley	Hand	Osmers
Corbett	Hays, Ohio	Passman
Coudert	Healey	Patman
Cretella	Hébert	Perkins
Crumpacker	Hiestand	Philbin
Curtis, Mo.	Hoffman, Ill.	Phillips
Davidson	Hoffman, Mich.	Pillion
Deane	Holt	Powell
Delaney	Holtzman	Riehlman
Derounian	Hope	
Diggs		

Riley	Sikes	Wickersham
Roberts	Steed	Williams, N. J.
Rogers, Mass.	Taylor	Wilson, Calif.
Roosevelt	Thompson, La.	Wilson, Ind.
St. George	Thornberry	Winstead
Scott	Tollefson	Wright
Scudder	Velde	Yates
Seely-Brown	Vursell	Young
Sheehan	Wainwright	Zelenko
Sheppard	Watts	
Shuford	Westland	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hand and Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Hébert and Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. King of Pennsylvania against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Barden with Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Cooley with Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Shuford with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Deane with Mr. Kearns.

Mr. Durham with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Carlyle with Mr. Gwinn.

Mr. Riley with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Derounian.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Cretella.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Dolliver.

Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.

Mr. Gregory with Mr. Holt.

Mr. Watts with Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.

Mr. Byrd with Mrs. Francis P. Bolton.

Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Vursell.

Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Westland.

Mr. Engle with Mr. Seeley-Brown.

Mr. Yates with Mr. Berry.

Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Granahan with Mr. Morano.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cole.

Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Coudert.

Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Dorn of New York.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Dodd with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Young.

Mr. Roberts with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Riehlman.

Mr. Williams of New Jersey with Mr. Pillion.

Mr. Bowler with Mr. Osmers.

Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Mumma.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Crumpacker.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Wilson of California.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Wainwright.

Mr. Zelenko with Mrs. St. George.

Mr. Holtzman with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Healey with Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Bosch.

Mr. Donovan with Mr. Budge.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Davidson with Mr. Fjare.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Hope.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Scudder.

Mr. Donohue with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Gubser.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Brownson.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Latham.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Broyhill.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Mack of Washington.

Mr. Perkins with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Haley with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. Hiestand.

Mr. WITHROW changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HINSHAW changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 10875) entitled "An act to enact the Agricultural Act of 1956", disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. THYE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REREFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION NO. 1602

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an executive communication, No. 1602, from the government of the District of Columbia be rereferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED TIN SMELTER AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 607 to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Federal Facilities Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation") is hereby authorized and directed, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, to take steps immediately to sell or lease, as soon as practicable and in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex. (hereinafter referred to as the "smelter"), and the waste acid plant and other assets of the Government's tin program (such plant and assets being hereinafter referred to collectively as "other assets"). The sale or lease of the smelter and other assets shall be in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation determines will best promote the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Corporation shall—

(1) advertise for, and receive, proposals for the purchase or lease of the smelter alone or with some or all of the other assets;

(2) process materials and repair, recondition, improve, and otherwise prepare the

smelter and other assets for advantageous sale or lease;

(3) negotiate and enter into a contract of sale or lease which in the opinion of the Corporation is most advantageous to the United States;

(4) execute and deliver deeds and other instruments appropriate for the purpose of effecting the sale or lease of the smelter and other assets; and

(5) take such other actions and exercise such other powers as the Corporation determines to be necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created the Tin Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee"), which shall consist of the following members: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Administrator of General Services. Each may designate a representative to act in his stead as a member of the Committee. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Corporation shall consult with the Committee. The Attorney General shall, upon request, give advice and assistance to the Corporation and the Committee.

SEC. 4. (a) The period for the receipt of proposals for the purchase or lease of the smelter and other assets shall be not less than 90 days and shall be fixed by the Corporation, giving due regard to the purposes of this act.

(b) Promptly after the termination of the period for the receipt of proposals as fixed under subsection (a), and for such period thereafter (not less than 30 days) as may be determined by the Corporation, the Corporation shall negotiate with those submitting proposals for the purpose of entering into a definitive commitment for sale or lease.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to meet industrial needs for tin by providing for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry," approved June 28, 1947, as amended (50 U. S. C., sec. 98 note), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1957."

(b) All tin acquired by the Corporation by reason of the extension under subsection (a) shall be transferred to the General Services Administration, which is authorized and directed to reimburse the Corporation therefor at its cost.

SEC. 6. If a contract of sale or lease is effected pursuant to the provisions of this act, then such joint resolution of June 28, 1947, shall terminate (notwithstanding any provision thereof) at the close of business on the date of the transfer of possession of the smelter, but the Corporation may take all action necessary or appropriate for the purpose of completing the disposal of supplies, byproducts, concentrates, and other remaining property. If no contract of sale or lease is effected pursuant to the provisions of this act prior to January 31, 1957, of the smelter and other assets or any part thereof, then the smelter or other assets or such part thereof as is not sold or leased shall promptly be reported as excess property for transfer and disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 Stat. U. S. C. 471-492).

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the Corporation from performing or otherwise administering contracts or other legally binding obligations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, under existing law authority for operation of the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., expires on June 30, 1956. This joint resolution extends its time of operation for 7 months to January 31, 1957. The purpose of the extension is to give the Government an opportunity to effect the sale of this property. I understand that the administration feels there is a good chance of making a desirable sale.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I agree with what the gentleman from Kentucky has had to say about this measure, and it is a lot better to dispose of this plant in the manner set forth in the act.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am very much in favor of the passage of this bill which provides the only means I know of for disposing of the plant as a going concern.

Mr. Speaker, the measure under consideration, House Joint Resolution 607, marks the culmination of an effort of mine which has lasted close to 9 years. The Texas City tin smelter is naturally very close to my heart because it operates within my congressional district and in my home county. There has never been any question in my mind that the proper disposition of the smelter would be to take it out of Government hands entirely and sell it or make a long-time lease of it to private industry. The necessity for building up a stockpile of this highly strategic material has induced the Government to continue its operation up to the present.

There is one peculiarity in the operation of a tin plant which makes it essential that the plant be disposed of as a going concern. Once you pull the fires from the furnaces and stop the constant care of the acids which are used in the process, the plant falls to pieces very rapidly. Within a matter of weeks it could be sold only for junk and at a very great sacrifice. This is recognized by the Government and certainly by those in the Congress who have taken the trouble to inform themselves.

It is also agreed that the operation of a smelter in the Western Hemisphere is essential to our national defense and to the protection of American industry against the operations and price manipulations of foreign cartels. This is the only tin smelter in North or South America and it is the only one in the world which is equipped to handle the comparatively low grade ore which is mined in Bolivia.

The Texas City plant, therefore, should be kept in operation and in readiness for greatly expanded operation. If it can be done without cost to the Government, there is no question that it should be.

Here is the reason for the passage of House Joint Resolution 607: Up to now,

the plant cannot be sold by the branch of Government which is charged with its operation—the Federal Facilities Corporation. Under the law it can only be sold by the General Services Administration and then only after it ceases to operate and becomes surplus. When it becomes surplus, it becomes worthless except as junk.

House Joint Resolution 607 authorizes the Federal Facilities Corporation to sell it and gives the Corporation until January 31, 1957, to do so. The measure was unanimously recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was also recommended by the administration. The Federal Facilities Corporation believes it has at least one interested buyer. The plant represents an investment of some \$13 million and if it is sold as a going concern the taxpayers who built it will realize far more for their investment than if it is sold for junk.

The Office of Defense Mobilization on January 29, 1956, sent to the President a well prepared report called "A Study on the Feasibility of Maintaining a Permanent Domestic Tin Smelting Industry in the United States." However, since this report may be referred to in future negotiations, I invite attention to some misconceptions which the report might create in the minds of uninformed readers. The main error to which I invite attention appears under the heading "Conclusions":

1. Neither the United States defense nor the national economy nor relations with other friendly countries requires the Government's continued participation in a domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States:

(b) Should a wartime demand arise for domestic smelting facilities as a result of unforeseen developments, an up-to-date and efficient smelter could be built quickly as in World War II. Ores and concentrates could be contracted for and held in readiness for the smelter, and stockpile metal could supply industry until the new flow of domestic production began.

The word "quickly" can mean lots of things but in a later paragraph the implication is that "quickly" means within a period of 6 months, for you will note that on page 5, in the first paragraph, the statement is made:

Plans were made for such a smelter to be located at Texas City, Tex. Negotiations for contracts and construction began in October, 1941; smelting operations began in April 1942.

The actual situation was that on January 8, 1941 a memorandum of understanding was signed by the RFC and immediately the essential steps for the selection of a site and the construction of the smelter commenced without, incidentally, waiting for a definitive contract. For defense reasons which would be even more compelling in a third world war, the selection of a site was an important matter and Tin Processing Corp. devoted its efforts first to determining what sites would be most advantageous from the point of view of raw materials, labor conditions, etc. As early as January 18, 1941, a determination was made to choose a site satisfactory to the defense organization in the

general Houston-Galveston area. By March 7, the decision had been narrowed down to two sites in Texas City. Negotiations were begun in February with Ford, Bacon & Davis and a complete agreement for the design and construction of the smelter was executed on April 24, but even before this, Ford, Bacon & Davis had drilled test pits on the 50-acre tract at Texas City which was finally selected for building the smelter. Also, on May 24, Ford, Bacon & Davis set up a construction office and actual construction payrolls were begun. During all this period Ford, Bacon & Davis were preparing initial purchase orders for construction materials and Tin Processing Corp. was busy with contracts for such things as hydrochloric acid, natural gas and electric power for the plant. The first concrete was actually poured for the foundations of the ore storage building on July 11, 1941. From this you will see that the statement "Negotiations for contracts and construction began in October 1941" is very misleading. It is a fact that smelting operations began on the 5th of April 1942, which was considered a minor miracle at the time. It seems to me, therefore, that a fairer statement of the situation would be that a smelter could not be expected to be built in less than 15 months. It should also be remembered that in time of war, certainly in the period in which the smelter was built, various essential items require high priority approval and the smelter was no exception. Fortunately, top priorities were given for the materials needed or else the smelter could never have started operations when it did.

In considering the elimination of the smelter it should also be kept in mind that if the smelter is in actual operation before high priorities come into effect, materials under high priority can be put to good use elsewhere.

On page 6 of the study, the number of employees at the smelter is stated as "approximately 550 people." This figure is based upon the much reduced operation schedule and actually, as you know, the smelter when in full operation requires a force of approximately 900 people.

Both on page 2 and on page 9 the statement is made that should a demand for domestic smelting facilities arise, "an up-to-date and efficient smelter could be built quickly, as in World War II." This statement can well be taken to mean that the present smelter is neither up to date nor efficient. Actually, neither of these inferences is correct and if the smelter is closed and a new smelter should have to be built, the only type of smelter that could be built would have to be exactly the same as exists at Texas City without the benefits of day-to-day research and experience that exists while the smelter is in operation. Actually, the smelter at Texas City makes better use of available Bolivian ores and equal results with high-grade alluvial ores as any other world smelter and it has been producing high-grade tin from complex low tin content ores never treated commercially in any other smelter.

There are, of course, certain things that could be done at the smelter, such

as the production of alloys, which have not been done because the Government did not wish to compete with private industry in the United States.

I am not suggesting that these comments would necessarily change the attitude of the administration that the United States Government should not continue to operate the tin smelter and I would, of course, much prefer that some basis be found for private operations of this facility. I merely point out that a decision should not be based on a misunderstanding of the actual facts of the case.

In view of the foregoing and of the desire of this Congress to get the Government out of business without undue and unnecessary loss to the taxpayers, I strongly urge the passage of House Joint Resolution 607.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have long believed that, quite apart from the strategic value of tin, we should continue to import tin from Bolivia until such time as that country had been able to reshape its economy. As long as tin was the sole item produced there, there was little hope for improvement of the standards of living of its people.

Much progress has been made in Bolivia in that direction. I believe, however, that it still is dependent upon our Government, and I believe that so long as possible we ought to continue to purchase as much Bolivian tin ore as possible. That was one of the reasons why I always urged that the Texas City tin smelter should be kept in operation.

As appears from the House Banking and Currency Committee report on the bill now before us, it is no longer feasible that our Government continue to operate that plant.

Assurances have been given to us by our executive department that negotiations are presently underway which may result in a sale of the plant to private enterprise which will continue to operate it.

This bill, if enacted, will give the Executive Department the necessary authority to sell the plant as a going business, thus insuring its continued operation. Continued operation of the plant, I believe, is not only in the best interests of our national security, but also will keep employed about 600 people in Texas City who would otherwise be thrown out of work.

It should be noted that in the event sale is not consummated, the plant must nevertheless continue to be operated until January 31, 1957.

If by the end of the calendar year the plant has not been disposed of as a going business to a private industry, the new Congress can consider and act upon the proposal of further operation of the plant by the United States Government.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to get this information, in view of the fact that no figures have been announced here. The first question has to

do with the cost of the operation, whether it is operating at a loss now that causes the need for a sale; and, if there is a sale, what did the plant cost the taxpayers of this country, and what is the prospect of getting any money back out of it?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the plant cost the taxpayers about \$13 million. It should be understood that under Government operation it has been operating for the stockpile. If the plant closes down it falls apart very quickly. The operation of a tin smelter is such that if you draw the fires from the furnaces they cave in, and become junk in a short time. Therefore, in order to sell it to the best advantage possible, it is necessary to sell it as a going concern. The administration indicates that they do have a buyer, but that buyer would be a profitable buyer of the plant only if an opportunity comes to sell it to him while the plant is in operation.

Mr. WIER. I was wondering, if they did have a buyer, that they would get a reasonable price for it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. They think that they would.

Mr. WIER. My only interest is this: This is not a giveaway.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. It is not a giveaway, provided we have the implementation of the measure that is now before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

MAKING FACILITIES OF FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION OF HELP TO ORCHARD OPERATORS

Mrs. Green of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced H. R. 11331, a bill to correct what I believe was a condition never intended by Congress, a bill whose effect will be to make the facilities of the Farmers Home Administration truly of help to orchard operators and other farmers whose circumstances vary from the average. I would like briefly to explain this bill and its purposes.

The immediate occasion for this measure was provided by the disastrous freeze that struck a prosperous and important fruit growing area on the Columbia River this past winter, in the Milton-Freewater and Pendleton areas of Oregon and the Walla Walla section of Washington. This is an area that produces a third of our total prune supply as well as important amounts of cherries and apples. It represents a capital investment of \$5 million and contributes yearly \$2 million to \$4 million to the economy of the area. It has for 50 years been a flourishing and vital industry for these people.

As a consequence of last winter's freeze, where in the course of a few days the temperature went from a high of 65 degrees to a low of 14 degrees below zero, these orchards were almost totally wiped out. The consequences of this disaster and the attempts these farmers have made to rehabilitate their business have brought sharply into focus the inadequacies of the present FHA program and the need for this legislation.

Beyond the immediate need presented by this problem, discussions with the Department of Agriculture in this case amply demonstrate the need for a broader and more flexible loan policy in the Farmers Home Administration. If orchard growers and other farmers whose problems do not fit the present policies of FHA are not to be discriminated against—if they are to have at least the same benefits as farmers in other more fortunate circumstances—this legislation is certainly a necessity.

The purpose of the bill is simple. Although the Farmers' Home Administration supposedly makes loans of the general type needed here, our experience in this situation has indicated that, in fact, FHA loan terms are of little or no help in the peculiar problems of orchard operators. This bill, therefore, spells out authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans on terms that reflect realities of orchard growing. Specifically, it permits loans of a maximum of \$25,000 each for up to 15 years at 2½ percent. Most important, it permits a schedule for repayment that allows payments to begin as late as 8 years after the loan is made. This is very important due to the fact that new orchards will only begin to come into production after about 7 years. Under present FHA policies which require repayment to begin generally within 2 years, it is simply not economically practical to make loans to orchard operators. If this very vital, local industry is to get back on its feet, the loan policy specified in this bill is absolutely necessary.

In addition, my bill permits the Secretary of Agriculture to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of clearing dead and blighted orchard land and planting new seedlings. The total cost of this rehabilitation for the 4,000 acres involved is estimated at about \$600,000. It is now about 20 percent done. If it is to be completed by next year, help is badly needed. The cost of the Agriculture Department's assistance is estimated at not over \$250,000 to \$300,000. Even if this help is given, it will be 7 or 8 years before these orchards are back in production, 15 years before they are fully recovered. This provision does no more than extend to the orchard farmers the kind of help now given to drought and flood-stricken areas. These people are doing everything they humanly can to get themselves back on their feet. It seems to me this is as little as we can do for them to give this modest support and encouragement to a vital sector of private enterprise and to restore an industry of very great importance to the thousands of people who depend on it.

Action on this bill has already begun in the Senate. I hope it will be possible to give it early consideration in the House.

If we do not act promptly it will be impossible to get seedlings planted even by the end of next year. It is going to take a long time and a lot of hard work and sacrifice for these people to make up their losses. Let us give them what little help we can.

EXTENSION OF EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 504 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9052) to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 3 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 504 provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

H. R. 9052 as originally introduced would extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for a period of 3 years. The committee amendment to the bill provides that the act be extended for 2 years to June 30, 1958, to insure a review of the administration of the act by the next Congress.

The bill provides that the authority to regulate exports would be continued. The purpose is threefold—first, to provide so-called security controls on strategic materials such as aluminum, aviation gas, electronic equipment, and some types of machine-tool equipment to safeguard the national security insofar as it might be affected by the export of these materials. Second, to prevent these materials from going unchecked to the European Soviet bloc, Communist China, and North Korea; and third, to protect our domestic economy by the regulation of the export of commodities in short supply such as aluminum and aluminum scrap, copper and copper scrap, iron and steel scrap, and nickel and nickel scrap.

The committee report complies with the Ramseyer rule, and I urge the adoption of House Resolution 504.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, there appears to be no opposition on this side of the aisle to the adoption of this

rule. I have no requests for time. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9052) to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 3 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9052, with Mr. Mack of Illinois in the chair.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I think the Members of the House are familiar with the purposes of the Export Control Act. It was passed in 1949. It was passed under a Democratic administration and it has been extended and approved by a Republican administration. The purpose of H. R. 9052 is to control the exportation of products that are essential to our national security or that are in short supply.

High on the list of essential materials for which export controls are needed are iron and steel scrap. Iron and steel scrap are essential for the semi-integrated and nonintegrated producers of steel and iron in this country. The exportation of steel scrap has increased very greatly. While there is no amendment in the bill specifically limiting the exportation of iron and steel scrap, the committee has in the report expressed its desire that such exportation would not be sufficient to reduce domestic production or materially affect the economy of the producers.

I hope the bill will be passed as it is essential for our national safety and economy.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the chairman of the committee has just said concerning the necessity for a very careful control, especially of scrap iron. The committee has attempted in the report, without putting it in the bill, to express the intent of Congress and provide the Secretary of Commerce with every precaution and with every authority to control an unusual amount of export of scrap iron. The testimony before the committee indicated an excessive amount of export of scrap iron hurts small business more than it does the large producers of steel, because in many of the large plants they have a byproduct of their own manufacture while the small foundry has to op-

erate on scrap iron picked up from wherever they can find it. The advantage and the temptation for exporting scrap iron is rather pressing for the reason that there is a ready market for it and it commands a high price. I was inclined to believe that the bill should provide a limitation on the tonnage of scrap iron that could be shipped out of the United States each year for the 2 years that the control will be on. But the committee has felt that the precautions that we provide in the bill are sufficient for the Secretary of Commerce to operate. I think if the members of the committee will read the committee report and read these precautions that they will find they are sufficient. I want to make this statement for the reason, I believe, that the intention of Congress should be very definitely expressed, that we do not favor excessive exports of scrap iron during the 2-year period. And we are so notifying industry.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. DIES. There seems to be some fear on the part of exporters of scrap iron that this is an attempt to put them out of business. There is nothing in the bill to that effect, of course. This just continues the act.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is right.

Mr. DIES. Is there any ground for that fear?

Mr. McDONOUGH. No; there are no grounds for that fear at all. As a matter of fact, we found in the testimony before the committee that the increase in scrap-iron tonnage exported had advanced from 233,000 tons to 1.6 million tons from 1943 to 1946, and to 5 million tons in 1955. Now, the question is whether 5 million tons a year of scrap iron going out of the United States is detrimental to us. Certainly, it is not detrimental to the people who are shipping it because they are getting a premium price per ton for each ton that they ship out of the United States.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. WIER. I would like to get this clear. Listening to the chairman of the committee and now listening to you, while you say there is nothing in the bill itself, and I can find nothing in the very short bill which prohibits the shipping for export of scrap and iron, nevertheless, you stand there and say that you believe you have given the Secretary of Commerce the necessary, let us say, weapons with which to deal with this.

Mr. McDONOUGH. We have said so in the report. We have provided the export control. I will read that section. It is in the report.

Mr. WIER. I have just read it. I do not see it, but I am a little skeptical the way you say, "We have in the report made our position clear to the Secretary of Commerce so that he may act."

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is right. That is the way I interpret the committee report.

Mr. WIER. I do not want to go along with any understanding in the report that leaves to the Secretary of Commerce the right—

Mr. McDONOUGH. In other words, you believe the bill should be amended?

Mr. WIER. At this moment I am opposed to any provision for the export of scrap iron, because the situation in the United States does not justify it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. We think it justifies it if more than 5 million tons a year are shipped out.

Mr. MULTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. MULTER. I think the answer should be that the law as we are extending it gives the Secretary of Commerce the right to embargo the export of steel scrap if the security of this Nation requires it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is exactly what I intended to say, and the report states that.

Mr. DIES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. DIES. This bill gives him no more power than he already possesses?

Mr. McDONOUGH. It gives him no more power than he already possesses, but he does have authority to embargo, in the Export Control Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH] has expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strongly support H. R. 9052. This measure as reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency would extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for a period of 2 years beyond its present termination date, June 30, 1956. This act, which is administered by the Secretary of Commerce, authorizes the regulation of exports to the extent necessary, first, to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities; second, to safeguard the national security insofar as it might be adversely affected by exports of strategic commodities; and third, to further our foreign policy.

Controls under the Export Control Act are basically of two types—security export controls and short supply export controls. Security export controls are imposed on such strategic goods as electronics equipment, aviation gasoline, aluminum, and advanced types of machine tools. Short supply export controls are used only on those goods where foreign demand may impose an excessive drain or an inflationary impact upon scarce domestic supplies. They may also be imposed as a device for sharing our scarce supplies among friendly nations on an equitable basis or to meet only the more essential types of foreign demand.

The need to control exports in the interest of national security will probably continue for the foreseeable future. There is no evidence that the underlying pattern of Soviet hostility has changed. It is clear that we must continue to take special precautions to see that United States goods of strategic significance do not go unchecked to the troubled spots of the world. In particular, we want to deny strategic goods to the European Soviet bloc and to implement the United

States policy to embargo all goods to Communist China and North Korea.

At the present time only eight commodity groups are subject to short-supply controls. This compares with approximately 200 at the height of the shortage period during the Korean emergency.

The commodity groups now subject to short-supply controls to the free world, as well as to security controls to the Soviet bloc, are aluminum and aluminum scrap, copper and copper scrap, industrial diamonds, hog bristles, iron and steel scrap, nickel and nickel scrap, and Salk vaccine. The degree of control over these commodities varies. Nickel metal and refined copper of United States origin are under a so-called closed quota which amounts to a practical embargo. Iron and steel scrap and aluminum metal, on the other hand, are under so-called open-end control under which licenses are issued fairly freely unless it appears that undue amounts are being exported. The other items are subject either to specific quantitative quotas or special licensing restrictions.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not indulge further upon the time of this Committee but in closing I strongly urge your favorable vote on H. R. 9052.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McVEY].

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, it does not take much time to explain the purpose and intent of this bill. That service has been well performed by the chairman of the committee and others who have spoken on this subject already.

I want to register myself in favor of the measure because I think it is essential to our security and the protection of a stable economy.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today H. R. 9052, which provides for an extension of the Export Control Act of 1949. The bill as originally written provided for an extension of this act for 3 years, but it has been amended in the committee to provide for a 2-year extension only. This act is administered by the Secretary of Commerce. It authorizes the regulation of exports to whatever extent is necessary, first, to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities; second, to safeguard the national security insofar as it might be affected by the exports of strategic commodities; and third, to further our foreign policy.

There are two types of controls under this act. One is security export controls, and the other short supply export controls. Security export controls apply mostly to the shipment of strategic material. Short supply controls are used on goods for which a foreign demand may impose an excessive drain upon scarce domestic supplies.

A difficult problem is presented with regard to indirect shipments to Russia by way of free countries. Some safeguard is provided by reason of the fact that the United States Customs Service through trade intelligence and other sources abroad obtains informations and acts upon alleged attempts to move United States goods through indirect channels to Russia. Applications for

shipment of strategic materials to free countries are not approved if there is reason to believe that the goods may be diverted to the Soviet bloc.

There are eight commodity groups subject to short-supply controls. They are aluminum and aluminum scrap, copper and copper scrap, industrial diamonds, hog bristles, iron and steel scrap, nickel and nickel scrap, Salk vaccine, and selenium. A shortage of iron and steel scrap is high on the list of essential materials for which export controls appear to be necessary. The smallest producers are hit hardest in case of a shortage of scrap. Large steel mills with blast furnaces for producing pig iron are not as dependent on scrap as are the small steel mills.

It is to meet contingencies like that produced by the shortage of scrap and other materials over which security restrictions must be placed that it seems necessary for the extension of H. R. 9052 for another 2 years. The committee shares the grave concern for the security of the country and other needs for export control, and feels that the extension of this legislation is just about a must on the part of the American Congress. It is a pleasure to support this measure.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I am not opposing this bill. As you have been told, the bill comes from the committee unanimously. I will offer an amendment later, but at this time I want to call the attention of the House to some very important facts with reference to this Export Control Act and the way it has not been administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

In December 1955 the House Small Business Committee received many complaints about the handling of metal scrap, particularly iron and steel scrap; whereupon a letter was addressed to the Secretary of Commerce, who has charge of the operation of this act. That brought forth from the Secretary of Commerce a letter dated December 27, 1955, some 3 weeks after the letter from the Small Business Committee of this House.

In that letter, a copy of which I hold in my hand, the Secretary of Commerce advised us that 2 weeks before he wrote the letter, 1 week after the inquiry, he had ordered a full and complete survey of the matter insofar as the export of iron and steel scrap was concerned, and insofar as the accumulation of scrap and availability of scrap in this country was concerned.

We had a right to expect that something would come of it, particularly since in that letter the Secretary of Commerce said, and I quote:

The steel scrap export situation has been under close surveillance and virtually continuous review for more than a year and a half.

Then he tells us he has ordered a complete survey.

When his Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. McClellan, appeared before our committee, when we were considering this matter, he told us that for more

than a year and a half his department had been worrying—worrying for a year and a half—about this steel scrap situation, and they had reviewed it.

We knew the price of scrap had gone up by 50 percent. We were exporting 5 million tons as against 1 million tons the previous year, and our national security required that somebody in the executive department do a little worrying about this very serious situation.

When the gentleman was before our committee in February and again in March he told us on behalf of the Department of Commerce that the survey had not been made because they did not have any money with which to make the survey.

I asked: "When do you think the survey will be made?"

He said he hoped shortly. And I asked: "Will you ask for an appropriation for that purpose?" And he said, "He hoped so."

I understand from the Appropriations Committee that there has been no request made to that committee for an appropriation for a survey. But all through his testimony, the Department of Commerce representative insisted that there was an adequate supply of iron and steel scrap in this country, more than enough to warrant the continued export of steel scrap, and that there was an adequate supply in this country for our domestic operations.

That is fine. We have a right to rely on what that Department tells us. In January of this year the distinguished Committee on Ways and Means of the House had before it another bill also dealing with steel scrap, it was one to continue to exempt from import duties and taxes the importation into this country of iron and steel scrap. There can be no excuse for that kind of bill to be enacted unless there is a shortage of iron and steel scrap in this country.

I do not blame the Department for putting off answering that inquiry from the Ways and Means Committee until April, because they told the House Small Business Committee they were going to review that subject; and they told the Banking and Currency Committee that the matter had been worrying them and should be reviewed. We had a right to assume the delay in answering was caused by their desire to complete their review.

I was very much surprised to learn after the Ways and Means Committee unanimously reported their bill to extend the exemption of the taxes on the importation of iron and steel scrap, that under date of April 17, Secretary Weeks, of the Department of Commerce, wrote to our distinguished colleague, the very able chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER], and said as follows:

If this bill is enacted it will continue the suspension of import duties and taxes on ferrous and most types of nonferrous metals until the close of June 30, 1957.

The Department of Commerce favors the enactment of H. R. 8636 because the types of metal scrap, e. g., iron and steel, etc., covered by the bill are in short supply.

I repeat, he said they are "in short supply." He therefore recommends the

enactment of the bill. Two days later we go across the hill to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency considering the very bill we are considering today to extend the Export Control Act and the representative of the same Department of Commerce on April 19 tells that committee:

We do not have sufficient information upon which to base a judgment so as to answer your inquiry as to whether there is a shortage or there is not a shortage.

I think that is a terrifying way for any executive department to handle anything so important as this. It is bad enough that it actually affects the domestic economy, but when it goes further and affects the national security—I do not have to remind you what happened to scrap in years gone by—it is a horrible example of how not to act. The Department of Commerce tells us they have been worrying about this for a year and a half, they are going to review it, they need money to review it, but have not asked for the money; it is in short supply; then they tell another committee it is not in short supply and finally state to still another committee that they do not have enough information upon which to base a sound judgment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have any idea how much this increase in export of steel has contributed to the continual rise of steel prices in this country?

Mr. MULTER. It has not contributed at all for this reason, and this is borne out by the facts in the record: The price of steel, the finished product, has continually gone up all through the years while the price of scrap has fluctuated as much as from 50 percent down to 50 percent up. It has gone from \$20 to \$54. All during the time, when it was going up and down, the price of steel has gone up and not once did it drop as the price of scrap dropped. The following table of prices was furnished by the Department of Commerce:

Price of steel scrap, pig iron, and finished steel, selected periods

	Composite price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap, ¹ per gross ton	Composite price of pig iron, ² per gross ton	Composite price of finished steel, ³ per net ton
1947—June.....	\$32.79	\$33.15	\$57.68
1948—June.....	40.66	40.51	64.22
1949—June.....	20.78	45.91	74.10
1950—June.....	39.29	48.38	76.74
1951—June.....	43.00	52.69	82.62
1952—June.....	41.37	52.77	82.62
1953—June.....	40.97	55.32	90.34
1954—January.....	28.67	56.59	92.68
April.....	25.38	56.59	92.68
July.....	26.87	56.59	95.78
October.....	32.83	56.59	95.96
1955—January.....	34.63	56.59	95.94
February.....	36.17	56.59	95.94
March.....	37.27	56.59	95.94
April.....	36.50	56.59	95.94

¹ Average of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap delivered to consumers at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

² Based on averages for basic iron at Valley furnaces and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Birmingham.

³ Weighted index based on steel bars, shapes, plates, wire, rails, black pipe, hot and cold rolled sheets, and strip.

Price of steel scrap, pig iron, and finished steel, selected periods—Continued

	Composite price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap, per gross ton	Composite price of pig iron, per gross ton	Composite price of finished steel, per net ton
1955—May.....	\$34.40	\$56.59	\$ 95.94
June.....	34.96	56.59	95.94
July.....	39.50	58.46	101.62
August.....	43.76	59.09	103.48
September.....	44.25	59.09	103.48
October.....	44.75	59.09	103.48
November.....	45.47	59.09	103.48
December.....	51.71	59.09	103.48
1956—(week):			
Jan. 4.....	53.33	59.09	103.48
10.....	53.67	59.09	103.48
17.....	53.17	59.09	103.48
24.....	50.83	59.09	103.48
31.....	50.83	59.09	103.48
Feb. 7.....	49.50	59.09	103.48
14.....	49.00	59.09	103.48
21.....	48.67	59.09	103.48
28.....	47.83	59.09	103.48

Source: The Iron Age.

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP SITUATION

Scrap iron and steel are on the positive list and an export license is required for shipment to all destinations except Canada. Criteria under which licenses have been issued have varied from time to time with the changing supply situation.

CONSUMPTION

	Short tons
Total consumption of both purchased and home scrap in 1955 including exports.....	81,373,000
Total purchased scrap (open market supplies, including export).....	40,741,245
Export shipments to all destinations in 1955.....	4,955,245

Exports were 6.09 percent of total scrap consumption and 12.16 percent of purchased scrap consumption.

CONSUMERS' INVENTORIES

Inventories held by integrated mills, non-integrated mills, and cast-iron foundries (all types of consumers):

	Short tons
Dec. 31, 1954.....	7,349,000
Dec. 31, 1955.....	7,209,000

Shrinkage in total inventory by all consumers during the year 1955 was less than 2 percent.

DEALER'S INVENTORIES

There are no authentic figures on the tonnage of inventories in scrap dealers' yards. However, a recent spot-check survey conducted by the Department in the major industrial areas throughout the country indicated that stocks were generally adequate and demand normal.

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP PRICE

During 1955 the maximum changes in the composite price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap, as published by Iron Age, the most authoritative price index used by the industry, was from a low of \$34.40 in May to \$53 in December. This represented a maximum spread of 54 percent. However, during 1956 the price of scrap has steadily declined. It was \$47.83 on February 28, 1956. The volatile nature of the scrap market in recent years is disclosed in the attached exhibit B.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

Although scrap prices have increased during recent years the rate of increase has been less than for other raw materials going into

the production of steel or for semifinished or finished steel:

Bureau of Labor Statistics price index for December 1955 (based on 1947-49 as 100)

Iron and steel scrap.....	126.4
Pig iron.....	141.3
Iron ore.....	161.0
Semifinished steel.....	170.3
Finished steel.....	154.8

FOREIGN DEMAND

The major portion of these exports go to the coal and steel community in Europe, the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, and Canada. These friendly countries rely to some extent on the United States as a source of supply and their steel production as well as their domestic economy would be adversely affected by any drastic curtailment of our exports to them.

Several months ago the United States Government advised the Western European governments, the United Kingdom, and Japan (the areas to which major shipments were made during 1955) that their steel industries should not continue to look to this country for unlimited supplies of scrap. In response the scrap-consuming countries have indicated that they expect their requirements on the United States for the year 1956 to be less than actual shipments in 1955.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman recognize scrap metal as a strategic material?

Mr. MULTER. Yes, sir; very definitely.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any connection between this legislation and the Battle Act? Is there any direct connection?

Mr. MULTER. I cannot answer the question. What is the Battle Act?

Mr. GROSS. The Battle Act provides for control over the shipments of strategic material to Iron Curtain countries. It provides that the President within his discretion can shut off the shipment of strategic materials to Iron Curtain countries. Thus far the President has not seen fit under any circumstances, as far as I know, to shut off the flow of strategic materials to any country.

Mr. MULTER. We have been assured—and I hope this assurance can be relied on to a greater extent than this other information coming from the same Department—by the Department of Commerce that their intelligence is that very little of the end use products of steel go behind the Iron Curtain, either as steel or as finished product that comes from the steel into which the steel scrap goes. I hope they are more correct in that statement than in the rest of the information they have given us.

Mr. GROSS. I hope so, too.

Mr. MULTER. Our committee put into the report a directive to the Department of Commerce to immediately make this survey they have been talking about and which they have not made up to date. When we get to considering this bill under the 5-minute rule, I will offer an amendment directing the Department of Commerce to make this survey. We do not know where we are, we do not know whether we need this scrap or do not need the scrap. We do not

know whether we can continue to export 5 million tons a year or not. Our information seems to be that in the next year we will export more scrap. If we need it here, the provisions of the law permit the Secretary of Commerce to put an embargo on it. I am not taking the position we should embargo the export of this material today. Our committee does not know the answer to that problem. But we should get it and get it at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am directing my remarks to the paragraph on page 5 of the report entitled "Prosecution of Criminal Offenses." It deserves the thoughtful reading of my colleagues. Therein the members of the Banking and Currency Committee express their great concern over the apparent collapse in criminal prosecutions.

The committee was told that since 1953 some 27 criminal prosecutions had been disposed of, but on further inquiry it was learned that "disposed of" was a term used to cover a history of futility. The number of convictions was almost negligible. I can imagine few more serious offenses than that of illegally shipping strategic materials behind the Iron Curtain. Certainly that offense is as serious as that of counterfeiting. Yet while the counterfeiter is run down and vigorously prosecuted, he is seldom if ever permitted to plead guilty and get off with a small fine or a reprimand, violators of the Export Control Act seem to have been permitted almost to write their own tickets. You will find on pages 66 and 67 of the public hearings on H. R. 9052 the complete record of all criminal cases disposed of that were pending on April 1, 1953, and that were commenced between April 1, 1953, and December 31, 1955.

It is not a very imposing record. A typical case was that of an offender seeking to get truck tires into Rumania by falsely stating that they were consigned to Italy. The corporation pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000. The charges against the individual were dismissed on his motion.

I call attention to another case of unauthorized transshipment to Hong Kong via Lisbon. This case was reported as "disposed of" and naturally I desired to ascertain the manner of its disposal. This information was furnished later in a letter to Chairman SPENCE from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, which will be found on page 67 of the hearings. The explanation given is that the case was referred to the Justice Department for prosecution, that Justice referred it to the United States attorney in San Francisco, that the United States attorney presented it to a grand jury and that the grand jury refused to indict. I do not know what the facts were, or how strong or weak the evidence may have been in this and the other cases reported as disposed of. Not knowing the facts,

it would be unfair to attempt to form any conclusion. I am merely calling attention to the result.

It is claimed that this is a field in which for various reasons criminal prosecutions are very difficult. Nevertheless the difficulties in criminal prosecution have never stood in the way of Federal prosecutors in proceeding vigorously and successfully against violators of other Federal laws. In the old prohibition days there were plenty of difficulties stemming from the fact that principals had in their employ many small fry who when they were caught took the rap and left the principals undetected. That was when the Federal prosecutors used so effectively the blanket indictment for conspiracy. There should be some effective way of bringing to justice exporters who conspire to ship to the potential enemy behind the Iron Curtain.

The Banking and Currency Committee did not attempt to place the blame for a very apparent laxness in criminal prosecutions. Assistant Secretary of Commerce McClellan did agree with the committee that the criminal prosecutions should be stepped up. I trust that that will be done. That my colleagues may be better informed on this phase I suggest their reading of pages 53-58, 65-69, and 168-170 of the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Well, what does the gentleman expect when, under the Battle Act, the President refuses to discontinue foreign aid to a nation that ships strategic materials to the Iron Curtain countries? That is a much milder form of penalty than the gentleman is speaking of. You can, but I do not think they are going to, prosecute people under criminal procedures when you do not even apply the sanctions provided under the Battle Act to stop foreign governments who admittedly have been shipping strategic materials back of the Iron Curtain.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I think the gentleman from Iowa is seeking to carry the gentleman from Illinois into an alien land. The gentleman from Iowa, as I understand, is criticizing a Republican President, and the gentleman from Illinois, being a Democrat, should not be drawn into a family spat.

Mr. GROSS. I will criticize any administration that fails to enforce any of the laws of this country.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I am glad to know my friend from Iowa agrees with me in my contention that there should be a vigorous prosecution of the violators of the Export Control Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the proposal to extend the Export Control Act comes at a time when the shortage of a strategic material is presumably being ignored by those charged with the administration of the act. Lack of knowledge on the part of responsible officials as to the importance of steel scrap is one theory that has been advanced as the reason for the present serious condition in the steel industry. A more logical explanation is that the Department of Commerce, wherein administration of the act has been placed, is being subjected to undue pressure from the State Department. Regardless, it is incumbent upon Congress to make it clear that an adjustment be effected as soon as possible.

Last week the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK] inserted into the Record a letter signed jointly by Adm. Ben Moreell, chairman of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and Mr. E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corp. The letter, which I presume went to all Members of Congress, called attention to the fact that supplies of scrap are being exported without regard to requirements in this country.

Admiral Moreell, whose distinguished military record is well known to all of us, also made outstanding contributions to this country as a member of a Hoover Commission task force. Mr. Weir is a student of world affairs and has, in fact, made first-hand investigations of economic conditions in other parts of the world in the post-war period. I therefore believe that their joint statement merits especial scrutiny and consideration.

As representative of an area where the steel industry comprises a substantial part of our economy, I am particularly interested in all matters affecting this industry. Actually, steel is so vital to the national welfare and security that no Member of Congress—regardless of the area he represents—would permit the continuance of a Government policy detrimental to this great industry. I remind you that scrap is as important as coal and iron ore in the steel-making process and thus is a vital component of a prosperous economy and a strong defense structure.

I cannot forget the days when our steel plants were idle and thousands of our workers were without employment. I do not want the jobs of these citizens to be jeopardized because of a shortsighted program attributable to the Federal Government.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency issued a report, following hearings on the proposed extension of the Export Control Act, in which it was explained that a reduction of exports of scrap is necessary in order that America will be reasonably certain of an adequate supply for domestic needs. Congress is extending the act because we think that it is important to protect our strategic materials. The Department of Commerce has used this authority to restrict exportation of such items as nickel, copper, and tungsten. It should not be permitted to accede to the pressure of the

State Department, which apparently is willing to torture the steel industry through excessive exports of needed material just as it has created havoc in the coal and glass industries through excessive imports of competing products.

There is no evidence that the State Department in its invasion into the field of foreign commerce takes into consideration the economic welfare of the United States. If a group of performers in one of the many international side-shows which the State Department has assisted in setting up were to suggest that this Nation begin exporting a valuable resource to Saturn on the chance that it might tend to promote planetary camaraderie, you can be certain that it would not be long until our so-called diplomats converged upon Congress with a request for funds to get the project underway. Because of this attitude—characterized by ethereal planning, obsessed with the idea of subordinating national authority to that of world associations, and completely devoid of sympathy for United States industry and labor—the State Department should not be permitted to exercise controlling influence on either import or export policies.

Unless the exportation of scrap required for use in our own country is terminated, it may be necessary for Congress to take further action. Meanwhile I trust that the Department of Commerce will take notice of the report drawn up by the Banking and Currency Committee, then act without delay to correct the prevailing policies regarding exportation of steel scrap.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK].

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I intended to introduce an amendment to limit the exportation of iron and steel scrap to 2½ million tons per year. I will withhold this amendment pending the course of future decisions of the Department of Commerce. In its present form H. R. 9052 gives the power to the Secretary of Commerce to regulate exports including iron and steel scrap to the extent necessary, first, to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities; second, safeguard the national security insofar as it might be adversely affected by exports of strategic commodities; and, third, to further our foreign policy.

I am in hearty accord with the purposes of this legislation. Our foreign policy requires that we provide some supplies of scrap to our friends in foreign lands, but we must provide adequate safeguards to protect the domestic economy from an excessive drain of its strategic supply of steel and iron scrap in the interest of national security.

In 1954 we exported a total of 1,264,395 tons of iron and steel scrap, while in 1955 the export of iron and steel scrap rose to almost 5 million tons, or an increase of almost 300 percent. These figures exclude exports to Canada. Our attention should be directed to the skyrocketing exports of iron and steel scrap during the year 1955 and continuing well

on into 1956. This alarming increase in export of our iron and steel scrap abroad commands the attention of every Member of Congress. The tremendous increase in exportation of scrap is profitable indeed to the scrap iron and scrap steel industry which enjoy most favorable conditions in exporting precious American scrap abroad. The high exportation of scrap is defended by the industry on the basis that so long as the machinery for scrap collection is mobilized, the scrap supply will be adequate for any emergency. It is also contended by the scrap industry that security regulations and license requirements prohibit export unless on approval by the Department of Commerce except on exportation to Canada. The fact of the matter is that the shortage of scrap in America has forced vast segments of American industry to pay the highest prices in history for scrap which is required in the production of steel in the gray iron foundry industry and in the making of iron and steel castings. The defense efforts of the United States require the extensive use of scrap for gray iron castings which are used extensively in the manufacture of combat vessels such as trucks, landing tanks, and marine vessels; 90 percent of the weight of all machine tools are in the form of gray iron castings which cannot be built without extensive use of steel and iron scrap.

At the present time most of our iron and steel scrap is exported to the coal and steel community in Europe, the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, and Canada. It is true that these friendly countries rely to some extent on the United States as a source of supply, but if 2½ million tons of scrap was sufficient for them in 1954, why should more than 2½ million tons be required for 1956 or 1957? These countries should be forced in some measure to use pig iron as an alternative just as many great industries in America are required to use pig iron.

The exportation of scrap has risen so radically that it will undoubtedly have an effect on rising prices for finished steel products, and the American consumer will be charged with this added burden in the cost of finished products.

Although exportation can only be made by permit issued by the Department of Commerce and it is presumed that export permits will only be given to those countries with which America is on friendly terms, how long can America count upon the government of a friendly nation today remaining in a state of friendship after huge supplies of American scrap have been accumulated? There is no assurance that scrap sold to the United Kingdom, Italy, or France, or any other country might not eventually find its way to the weapon-making plants behind the Iron Curtain. Indeed, the reserve supplies of iron and steel scrap in America are strategic, as fully strategic as any other precious metal we possess. Scrap iron and steel can be readily and quickly converted into items essential to the national defense of our country.

The positions taken by Mr. Ben Morell, chairman of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and Mr. E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corp., on this issue are very sound. I quote from their letter of May 15, 1956:

The continued export of large quantities of scrap is both absurd and dangerous. This statement can be demonstrated by simple arithmetic. In 1956 it will be necessary to import about 25 million tons of iron ore. In 1955 approximately 5 million tons of scrap, equivalent to 9 million tons of iron ore, were exported. The effect was to cancel out more than one-third of the protection which the steel companies are seeking to give to the deficient raw materials position of the United States.

*** It certainly seems pointless for steel companies to bring iron ore from foreign sources that have explored, acquired, and developed at enormous expense when incoming ore boats are being passed by shiploads of scrap on the way out—and with each ton of outgoing scrap neutralizing about 2 tons of incoming iron ore.

*** The control of excessive exports of any strategic material is provided for by the Export Control Act now in force. Where stockpiles of such materials, sufficient to protect the defense needs of the United States are available, an argument could be made for removing control from exports.

In the case of iron and steel scrap, there is no such stockpile. In fact, no one knows at present how much scrap can be obtained from our so-called hidden reserves. But there is every indication that those reserves are being rapidly depleted and, should an emergency arise, the steel industry could discharge its obligations to the country only with great difficulty, if at all.

The present 90-day supply of iron and steel scrap could prove to be fatally inadequate and deficient to the national defense of the United States of America. In the event of a threat to the national security, production of civilian steel and iron products becomes curtailed and scrap supplies run out.

I regret that this legislation does not restrict the exportation of high quality iron and steel scrap. Since shipping costs are the same for high quality or low quality scrap, it is only natural that the high-quality scrap should find its way into export. It is the high-quality scrap which is strategic to America's security. It is my hope that the administration will use the power provided in this legislation to aggressively restrain the exportation of high-quality steel and iron scrap and reduce the export authorizations of other grades below the 5-million-ton peak of 1955 in the interest of domestic economy and the national defense.

I want to take this opportunity to call the attention of the Members of Congress to an article which appeared in the April issue of a trade magazine entitled "Foundry," in which Editor Frank G. Steinebach sets forth a guide for Congress:

A GUIDE FOR CONGRESS

Since scrap is the principal source of metallics for ferrous foundries, anything affecting the supply has a direct bearing on the ability of foundries to meet demands for castings, for a nation either at peace or at war. For some months foundrymen in various sections of the country have been

greatly concerned over the unlimited exportation of iron and steel scrap, as permitted by the Department of Commerce. This movement of scrap from the country has resulted in shortages in some areas, a diminishing supply of quality scrap and inflationary tendencies in prices.

As a result, foundrymen and representatives of other industries using scrap have been telling the Congress about the problem. And because the members of Congress generally are sensitive to word from back home, it was quite natural for the House Banking and Currency Committee to hold a hearing on scrap exports when considering a bill to extend the present authority of the Department of Commerce to regulate exports.

On March 6, at the invitation of the committee, F. Kermit Donaldson, executive vice president of the Steel Founders' Society of America, Lowell D. Ryan, managing director of the Malleable Founders' Society, and Donald H. Workman, executive vice president, Gray Iron Founders' Society, testified before the committee in Washington. Excellent and convincing statistics provided by these men were well received by the committee, and emphasized again the value of well organized and efficiently managed trade associations to the foundry industry.

Recommendations of the three representatives were summed up as follows:

1. Launch a comprehensive and objective study of the potential scrap supply likely to exist in the next 5 to 15 years.

2. Make an immediate analysis of steps which could be taken to limit the total amount authorized for export, with the limitation imposed on a qualitative basis.

3. Work out a program—with due regard to foreign requirements and commitments—whereby these foreign countries can (a) be encouraged to increase their pig-iron-producing facilities, and (b) be encouraged to use other than top-quality grades of scrap.

These recommendations surely are reasonable and constructive. They should be considered carefully by the Congress in order that foundries and steel mills may produce the castings and other iron and steel products needed for the normal expansion of our growing economy in times of peace, or for the defense of the Nation in time of emergency.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of what the gentleman desires to accomplish. We have written into the report directions as to what we think should be done with regard to the exportation of scrap. If they are not followed, we might take more drastic action, but I think we ought to assume that they are going to act in accordance with our directions and if that were so, there would be no need for an amendment to the law. But I am in accord with what the gentleman desires to accomplish.

Mr. VANIK. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. On the basis of the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio and by the chairman of the committee [Mr. SPENCE], I have been sitting here trying to learn who can establish the fact

whether there is a shortage of scrap iron and steel in this country.

Mr. VANIK. This proposed legislation delegates that responsibility to the Department of Commerce. My concern is whether or not we are providing an adequate supply when we provide for a 90-day supply of iron and steel scrap. It could prove to be totally inadequate, because, in the event of a threat to the national security, scrap becomes immediately unavailable. We had the experience in World War II and the Korean war. The production of civilian metal products is curtailed and therefore the production of scrap is automatically curtailed.

This bill extends for 2 more years the delegation of authority to the Secretary of Commerce to control the export of scrap. It will be my objective to watch the way the licenses are granted.

I regret that somehow we were not able to prepare legislation which would prohibit the exportation of the highest quality scrap to foreign nations, because it is that scrap which is most strategic to our national defense effort.

In view of the reports that have been submitted and the testimony before our committee, I certainly hope that the Department of Commerce will be guided by what has been said in committee and here on the floor and curtail in some way the volume of all scrap shipments and in particular the exportation of high-quality scrap to foreign nations.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Chairman, over the weekend I had the opportunity of discussing the scrap problem with a few representatives of the steel companies in my district. They were pleased with the House report on this bill. They could not give me an estimate of what they consider a required amount of scrap necessary to have in stockpiles. They had no definite idea of how much scrap we had today in the United States. They agreed that our request in the House report for a survey of scrap on hand in the United States would be very valuable to the steel industry. They also agreed that the Department of Commerce should exercise a tight control on the exporting of scrap.

I believe we have in these 2 issues solved 2 problems that have caused the steel industry much concern.

I feel as the representative of a district that has over 78,000 steel employees that this bill will afford much needed protection to the industry and especially to the smaller industries.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Has the gentleman had any complaint from the small steel foundries in his district about the shortage of scrap?

Mr. HOLLAND. There has always been a fear that a shortage of scrap may exist in the future. However, I have not had any direct complaints of a shortage of scrap existing at this time.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does the gentleman have many scrap gatherers in his district?

Mr. HOLLAND. Quite a few.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does the gentleman know whether they are exporting it or selling it to the gray iron firms?

Mr. HOLLAND. They are selling it to the local firms.

Mr. SPENCE. We have no more requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no more requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12 of the Export Control Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 7), as amended by Public Law 33, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 43), and Public Law 62, 83d Congress (67 Stat. 62), is hereby amended by striking out "1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "1959."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "1959" and insert "1958."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

"After line 7, insert 'Provided, That not over 2½ million tons per annum of scrap iron shall be exported during the next year pending a survey by the Department of Commerce.'"

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment principally to stimulate the discussion and consideration of this question which seems to be pretty grave as to whether we should strip ourselves too closely on the question of scrap iron. I find a disturbing thing in the House committee's report. They recognize the danger of our exporting scrap iron to the point where we would be deprived of it in an emergency. They recommend that the Department of Commerce make a survey. I think that is fine. I do not know what else they could have done—I am not quarreling with the committee about it, but it does seem to me we ought to be able to do something that would be adequate to protect an ample supply of scrap iron. As is said in the report, we have previously stripped ourselves of scrap iron to the point where we have endangered our steel industry. Now, when we are getting letters from all the steel producers expressing their fear about this situation and the fear that we will strip ourselves to the danger point—all we are doing in the committee report is saying we recommend the Department of Commerce make a survey and while we are making that recommendation the scrap iron is being exported. There seems to be no limit upon it. I do not think that what is proposed in the report is adequate.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I congratulate the gentleman from Virginia on bringing up this amendment and this discussion because I agree with him fully that this is a very serious situation. I have received a great many communications, letters and telephone calls from the steel industry in Pennsylvania and Ohio to the effect that the export of scrap steel and scrap iron to foreign countries endangers the supply of this very necessary material and could bring about great injury to this country in time of war.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. His mind is running along the same channel as mine because I remember during the time that I have been a Member of Congress we had a serious question of a shortage of scrap iron when our steel industries were threatened with having to be shut down from time to time, because we were short of scrap iron. I do not think it is adequate just to say to the Department of Commerce to make a survey and tell us whether we have enough or do not have enough while in the meantime the country is being drained of scrap iron. I would hope that we could do something more adequate than what has been done in the bill although I recognize the difficulties the committee is laboring under and I do not want to criticize them or their bill. But, I just feel that we should give this matter a little more consideration before we just drop the matter and say to the Department of Commerce, "Make us a survey of some kind or another." I do not know how they are going to find out how much scrap iron is laying around in these hills, but I do think we ought to do whatever is necessary to insure that our steel mills are not going to have to shut down either in the event of an emergency or otherwise.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I would like to read to the gentleman what is in the report.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes; I have read the report.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The report says:

Some means must be found either through agreements with foreign producers to whom we are now exporting scrap or through the imposition of stricter controls under the Export Control Act to reduce the exports of scrap to a level where we can be reasonably sure of an adequate supply of scrap for domestic needs.

It seems to me that is pretty strong. You are going to find it rather difficult to find out just how much scrap we have all over the country, especially on the farms and behind the houses and so on. It seems to me that we have gone as far as we can go or should go at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I feel we have never gone as far as we could until we fully protect our domestic needs, and if somebody has made an agreement with somebody in Europe that we are going to give them scrap iron, we had better do something about it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I understood the gentleman to say that he offered this

amendment for the purpose of stimulating discussion. I trust the gentleman is serious in pressing his amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. After I have stimulated discussion, if I find that the idea meets with favor I shall certainly press it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as the distinguished, able, and esteemed gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] knows, I do not enjoy speaking in opposition to his views, but his amendment is presented in such a manner as to invite comment; and that I will do.

At the outset I should like to summarize the situation as it is at this hour. I am making this summary on the basis of a consultation which was had as late as this forenoon with the Department of Commerce.

As point 1 in that summary, I want to say that the House Committee on Banking and Currency thoroughly reviewed the pending legislation in the light of the scrap situation, and concluded that no change in the act was necessary, aside from an extension of time.

In the second place, under present law the Secretary of Commerce already has the legal authority to impose export quotas when such action is found to be necessary.

In the third place, exports of scrap are now being controlled by being placed on the Department of Commerce positive list of commodities, which require individual licenses to all destinations. Those licenses last for only 90 days, so they can be checked on, and if errors or malfeasance occur, corrections can be made. Exporters are required to submit a certificate of availability of supply with each license application, and to submit evidence of recent past shipments, in line with what I have just stated. Those requirements are intended to prevent speculative buying of scrap for export.

Fourth, the House committee report, as has been stated by the chairman of the committee and others, urges the Secretary of Commerce to regulate and to reduce exports of scrap so as to assure an adequate domestic supply.

Also, the committee report recommends that a survey of scrap supply be made, the survey referred to by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and others.

It is believed that these recommendations are all that the situation requires, and make unnecessary any amendment of the act.

Fifth and last: While scrap exports have been at a relatively high level, it does not appear that the mills or foundries have had any difficulty in getting supplies. The hearings show that, because I pressed Mr. Wolcott, not the gentleman from Michigan, but another Mr. Wolcott, on that very point in connection with the hearings, and he could not say that he had not been able to get sufficient scrap.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I was wondering if perhaps it would not solve the problem better if there were included in the bill a directive to the Department of Commerce to make a survey within a certain limited time and report to the Congress and let us see whether we have got enough to continue this high rate of export.

Mr. TALLE. I may say to the gentleman it is my personal feeling that the Department of Commerce has recognized what is in the report and that it will proceed to fulfill the intent of the committee when it put that statement in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. TALLE was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. TALLE. I will continue now to say what I had in mind in connection with my fifth and closing point: Steel scrap prices have risen over a period of time. This has been due more to the high level of domestic demand than to exports.

I pressed that matter during the hearings, and if Members will turn to page 4 of the hearings they will find that the Department exercises great care in checking and rechecking exports to both friendly and other countries.

Then again on page 30 and page 31 of the hearings Members will find that I quoted there two significant paragraphs from Assistant Secretary McClellan's statement which emphasize the great care exercised by the Department as well as the progress that is being made. It appears to me that the Department of Commerce is doing everything it can to guard against having these supplies go to unfriendly countries.

I continue my fifth point: Also there is recent evidence of price declines and continuing adequate supplies of scrap.

May I say Mr. Chairman, that the stock market is a highly sensitive market. The market for scrap is not so sensitive as the stock market, but it is a sensitive market, so that it responds quickly to changes in demand and changes in supply. It is not surprising, therefore, that prices go up and down rather quickly. The forecasters of business prospects take that into account, and it is customary for them to include the price of scrap in the indicators they use in forecasting.

May I say with reference to the proposed survey of scrap supplies that I was born and reared on a farm and know something about the difficulty of making a survey of scrap, because scrap, you know, can be found in greater or less quantity on every farm in the United States. What a task to take such an inventory. I would wager that tons of it are in basements right here in the capital city and that it would move into the market if the price were such as to make it worthwhile for people to bring it out.

The illustration I used in connection with the hearings was my own farm

experience. In those days, when a grain binder was taken apart and sold for scrap on the farm it was customary to save that large middle wheel of the machine called the bullwheel. That bullwheel was saved because the housewife liked to have it in the front yard where she would use it for making a most beautiful flower bed. I remember distinctly how those bullwheels disappeared during World War I when the price of scrap went up high.

I noticed, too, that the junk yards became vacant when the price of scrap went up high. How to make a survey that would be anything like a reliable one as to scrap is something beyond me. Nevertheless, I do favor the undertaking. Let it proceed as fast as it can go, but I throw out the warning that after you have made the survey, and you have what you believe to be facts, please remember that they can be very wide of the mark.

I have such a high regard for the gentleman from Virginia that I hesitate to oppose his amendment, but I must say I find no usefulness in it, because the Department of Commerce has indicated that it intends to do exactly what the gentleman from Virginia proposes to achieve by his amendment. The Department has recognized the Committee report and the intent of the report. Therefore, I urge that the amendment be not agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice on page 2 of the report that in the last 6 months of 1955 only about 400 of the applications for proposed shipments were declared to be destined for the Soviet bloc as compared with 100,000 applications for shipments to the free world. How many of the 400 applications were actually granted for shipment of junk to the Soviet bloc, does the gentleman have any, idea, or was that developed in the hearings?

Mr. TALLE. That question came under some consideration. I would suggest that further reading be done in the hearings which clearly show that every effort is being made to prevent any of it from going to the Soviet bloc. You will notice that the applications number at least a hundred thousand and that about 400 of those appeared to be suspect and perhaps destined for the Soviet bloc. But the Department is certainly doing its best to prevent such action.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that the gentleman from Virginia is actuated by the highest motives in proposing this amendment. I oppose it because I think it would be a dangerous amendment. The control of the exportation of goods is essentially an administrative matter. If we cut off the exportation of scrap to Europe, which usually goes to the iron and steel community, it might adversely affect their economy. To let any strategic materials go behind the Iron Cur-

tain would be the height of folly. But to send essential materials to our friends is an evidence of friendship and confidence.

Suppose we cut it off. They have been relying on it. Our world is growing smaller all the time and a spark thrown in any part of the world may cause a holocaust that would consume all of us. Their friendship is important to us, particularly friendship that comes from confidence, the friendship that may come to us by reason of sending them things that are essential to their defense. We have been doing that, and I know they must appreciate it. Now we cut it in half. Next month and the next after we say, "You get no scrap." What will be their reaction? It might be very dangerous to our friendship and to our future relations, and I would not want to take that chance. This evidence of friendship, this kind of help, is better than a hand-out. When you send the nations things they can use either for their own defense or against us, they know that we have confidence in them, and I do not want to destroy that confidence.

This bill applies to the Export Control Agency and what we write in the report should be as effective for all practical purposes as if it were written in the bill.

The people I represent are deeply interested in the scrap export situation. They are alarmed, but they have not asked that we cut off the exportation of scrap. They are interested in our economy and national welfare.

Now, I hope there will be no amendment exercising control in spheres where we have insufficient knowledge.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when the distinguished gentleman from Virginia presented this amendment, he emphasized that he was doing so with the thought of stimulating discussion, and I think that the discussion has been good; it has been wholesome. In 1938 WALTER JUDD, now a distinguished Member of this body, was a medical missionary in China. He came back to the United States that year, and his main purpose in coming back was to warn the people of the United States against the continued shipment of scrap iron to foreign countries, notably Japan. Over a period of 3 years WALTER JUDD addressed some 1,400 audiences: Chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs, churches, fraternal organizations, and almost in every instance his listeners would say unanimously "He is right, and something ought to be done about the situation." Everybody agreed that he was right and something ought to be done. He predicted dire consequences. Nothing was done, and America suffered those consequences. So, I am giving voice to this thought in this discussion today that this committee stick close to this situation and see that the Department of Commerce, the administering body in the field of export licenses, does something about a real, honest-to-goodness survey, and that we are not caught short as we were caught in 1941.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MULTER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

"On page 1 after line 7 insert the following:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby directed to immediately make a complete survey of the iron and steel scrap available and potentially available and to file with the Congress an interim report within 3 months and a final report not later than January 31, 1957. Such survey shall be made by full-time employees of the Department of Commerce without limiting, however, the Department of Commerce from calling upon other departments of the Government to make available to the Department of Commerce such information as is available to them."

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], I am very happy to say, has stimulated much worthwhile discussion on this subject. I think the gentleman would be among the first to agree that without the necessary information we cannot take a definite step and say, "We shall now embargo the shipment of any of this scrap." There is not any doubt that there is a dearth of information on this subject. Without the information we cannot act intelligently.

The Department of Commerce under the existing law, has the authority to step in and embargo these shipments any time if finds either that there is an inflationary impact upon the domestic economy requiring it or that the national security requires such embargo. All they need to do is furnish themselves with the facts and then act in accordance therewith.

When the committee report was prepared, I was prepared to go along with the committee and say that a direction in our report would be sufficient. I cannot agree with the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. TALLE], who addressed us a few moments ago when he says that the Department now is alerted to the necessity of a survey and is prepared to make one.

They indicated as late as April 19 that they have no sufficient information, on which to base a sound judgment, and on that date there was no indication that they were prepared to make a survey. I am afraid the direction in our report is not sufficient. We must put specific language into the bill to require that they stop worrying and start acting and that they make a survey promptly; at least, give us an interim report within 3 months and a final report by January 31 of next year. In the meantime, as soon as the information becomes available to the Department, under existing law they can step in and act in accordance with whatever that survey may show.

In the meantime, let us indicate to the Department that they must move forward and move promptly, and give us this survey without any further delay.

I urge the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MULTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman's amendment provides a firm date?

Mr. MULTER. Yes; my amendment requires an interim report within 3 months and a final report on or before January 31, 1957.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WOLCOTT) there were—ayes 28, nays 8.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] as amended by the substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK, having resumed the chair, Mr. MACK of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9052) to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 3 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports, pursuant to House Resolution 504, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SPENCE, the title was amended to read: "A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 2 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE CASE OF SPENCER WELSH

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 16 I addressed this body at some length, outlining the case of Spencer Welsh, an ex-prisoner of war, who had been denied his claim for compensation without the opportunity of facing his accuser. I had some sharp things to say about procedures involved.

In all fairness, I should now inform the House that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission reopened Mr.

Welsh's case and has now approved his claim for compensation. I am pleased with this result, Mr. Speaker, but I think it is unfortunate that it was necessary for a Member of Congress to intercede with the White House to achieve the result.

In addition, I would hasten to point out that while this action settles the case of Spencer Welsh, it does not dispose of the basic issue involved—the question of the right of any American to a fair trial. Unless and until all of the POW cases now pending before the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission are properly disposed of, everything that has been said concerning the Spencer Welsh case still applies.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, I include an editorial from the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily published on May 18. The editorial follows:

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER

In March of 1950, at the age of 17, Spencer Walter Welsh, of Manchester Road, York County, enlisted in the Army. On August 28, Private First Class Welsh, attached to the 8th Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division, shipped out overseas for Korea. On November 5 in the late afternoon, near Unson, North Korea, Welsh was in a trench near a rice field with about 30 other infantrymen of K company. They fought, were surrounded, at last laid down their rifles and were captured.

About 3 years later, on August 22, 1953, Welsh, now 20 years old, was released from a prisoner-of-war camp near Ziniju. He telegraphed his sister, "Feel like a new man already. Can't wait to see you again." On September 11 he arrived home. A few weeks later he and other countians who had come back from war prison were entertained by city council Democrats. After that, Mayor Howard Eyster presented him with a gold watch, and Mr. Eyster and the York Chamber of Commerce secretary were hosts at a hotel dinner for the returned prisoners of war.

Welsh received an honorable discharge and the good-conduct medal shortly after his return. On March 1, 1954, he filled out and mailed to Washington a form he had received on which he had stated his claim for money due him, by act of Congress, for the 34 months he had spent in a prison camp. About a year and a half later, on October 27, 1955, he was notified that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission had denied his claim. He was given 40 days within which he could appeal. Welsh secured a York attorney and did appeal.

Through the assistance of this attorney, Welsh obtained a list of reasons for denial of the claim. The gist was that he had not proved he had not collaborated with the enemy. On January 17, 1956, Welsh and his attorney discussed the matter with an officer of the Claims Commission. On February 16, the Gazette and Daily published a report on the entire case and called it to the attention of Congressman JAMES M. QUIGLEY. After conferring with Welsh and with officers of the West York and district Veterans of Foreign Wars, to which Welsh belonged and which had interested itself in his case, QUIGLEY wrote a letter to President Eisenhower.

He said among other things that the charges "were couched in the vaguest and most general terms"; that Welsh was never informed whether "he had one or many accusers"; that the so-called hearing with an officer of the Claims Commission was "a mockery of American justice"; that "the entire burden of proving his innocence was upon Mr. Welsh."

Contact was slowly established between the White House and the Claims Commission, which had said it could not possibly reopen the case. QUIGLEY and other Congressmen—more than 200 veterans were in similar positions—introduced bills calling for due process in Claims Commission hearings. Senator HENNING of Missouri, chairman of a Senate Committee on Constitutional Rights, informed the Commission that Welsh and others would be invited to tell their stories in public before the committee. Monday the Foreign Claims Commission told the Gazette and Daily that the Welsh case, and others, would be "reviewed."

Yesterday, more than 5½ years from the day Welsh was captured in Korea, the "review" of the case resulted in a grant of his claim on the United States. The whole thing is worth thinking about.

A TRIBUTE TO THE REA PROGRAM ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include an address by Speaker SAM RAYBURN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 20, it was my privilege to attend the dedication ceremonies of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's new million dollar six story office building. The date of May 20 was a significant and fitting day for the dedication ceremonies.

Twenty years ago—on May 20, 1936—President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Norris-Rayburn bill creating by law the Rural Electrification Administration as an established Federal agency. The agency, it will be recalled, was created a year earlier—on May 11, 1935—by Executive order of President Roosevelt.

The progress and accomplishments of rural electric cooperatives in the last 20 years are now well recognized and a part of the great history of rural America. Twenty years ago less than 11 percent of the Nation's farms had electricity. Today more than 92 percent of the farms in our country have electricity. Most of the credit for this accomplishment must go to the REA program and the rural electric cooperatives.

As I have stated here on the floor in the past—and I wish to repeat it again—that while the primary purpose of the REA program has been to benefit farmers and farm housewives this program has also been a boon to industry, businessmen, and labor. The REA program has contributed more than most of us realize to the prosperity of the United States.

Before the REA program, when only 11 percent of the Nation's farms had electricity, very few farmers bought much in the way of electrical equipment and appliances from the merchants on main street. As the REA program expanded its services in rural America, farmers bought all types of electrical equipment, power tools, and appliances from main street merchants in hundreds of villages and cities serving farming areas.

Conservative estimates indicate that the more than 4 million REA consumers created a market that was worth around \$15 billion during the last 20 years. One doesn't have to be an economist to realize that this huge market has created employment and business volume. I know that it has stimulated business greatly in the Ninth District of Wisconsin.

I have had some personal experience with the REA program; therefore I can sincerely pay tribute to the accomplishments of this program. When I operated a farm, I was a member of the Jackson County Electric Cooperative. The Ninth Wisconsin District—which I have the privilege of representing—is well served by 10 REA cooperatives furnishing power to the 11 counties in the district.

In 1955 the REA cooperatives of the Ninth Wisconsin District served 33,605 consumers. Most of the consumers are farmers, but our REA co-ops also serve many rural business establishments and industries located in the rural areas. In 1955 REA co-ops in the Ninth District had 10,539 miles of power lines, and the figure has increased during the last year.

According to the 1954 agricultural census, there are 27,648 farms in the 11 counties of the Ninth Wisconsin District. The census studies reveal that 26,497 farms in the Ninth District—or 95.7 percent—have electricity. The great majority of these farms have obtained electricity since the REA program. This, then, is what the REA program has meant to farmers in the Ninth Wisconsin District.

In looking over other 1954 census statistics, I note that our Ninth District farmers had 19,023 milking machines, 4,129 power feed grinders, 1,524 electric pig brooders, 10,048 television sets, and 9,975 home freezers. This, by no means, tells the story of electric appliances, equipment, and power tools purchased by Wisconsin's Ninth District farmers since the REA program started 20 years ago. Yes, the REA has meant much to farmers, business, industry, and labor in my district.

It gives me real pleasure, then, to salute and commend REA on this occasion. The REA cooperatives have served our farmers and the Nation well in peace and war. On the basis of contemplated expansion programs, I know that the REA movement will give us better and greater service in the future.

I also want to salute our great leader and Speaker of the House, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, coauthor of the REA Act. It was my pleasure to hear Speaker RAYBURN give the dedication address yesterday, and I am happy to put his great speech in the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS OF HON. SAM RAYBURN, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1956, AT CORNERSTONE LAYING, NEW NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION BUILDING

On this occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's new office building in Washington, D. C., please believe me when I say that it is a cause of profound satisfaction to me that I was permitted to take part in the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration which has contributed so mag-

nificently to the economic and cultural life of all Americans.

I am for free enterprise as much as anybody, but free enterprise had the opportunity for half a century to electrify the farm homes of the country, but when Rural Electrification was authorized, fewer than 10 percent of the farm homes of America had the comforts and conveniences of Rural Electrification. In the great Southwest where I live, fewer than 3 percent were electrified. Now more than 90 percent of the farm homes of that great area have rural electrification, and it has not cost the Government anything in loss.

When debating this bill on the floor of the House, one of the strongest arguments that was made against it was that we were going to waste \$450 million—that the farmers would take electricity and when the bill came around, they would not have the money to pay it. If we had retained the same economy we had had during the previous 4 years, the farmers wouldn't have taken out any electricity because they wouldn't have had even the money to wire their homes. We had created an economy whereby the rural people could not only wire their houses and buy all of the necessary things to bring electricity into their homes, but the vast majority of the rural cooperatives have made advance payments on their loans—many times several years in advance—amounting to millions of dollars.

What has rural electrification done for the business interests of the country—the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers? Conservative estimates from all available sources are that the farmers and ranchers have purchased in the neighborhood of \$15 million worth of merchandise which they could not have used without electricity in their homes. This made profits for manufacturers and every business concerned that touched these products. It made profitable labor for thousands of unemployed men and women.

Has this program spelled the doom of the privately owned electric industry? Certainly not. You have created, and are daily creating, new markets for these privately owned companies. Rural electrification has not hurt the power companies, but has helped them in great ways. Rural cooperatives bought from private-power companies in 1954 alone \$57 million worth of wholesale power in order that they might serve their markets and customers through a network of 1,332,000 miles of electric wires. Today, electricity costs the average farmer approximately one-third less per kilowatt-hour than it did in 1940. By contrast, during this same period, feed prices advanced 225 percent, farm wages 400 percent, and farm-machinery prices 100 percent. The rural market today is the largest user of electrical energy per average consumer by about 50 percent.

Surveys made last year reveal that more than 200 different services are performed on our farms and ranches by electricity.

But statistics are in a large sense only the cold entries in a dollar ledger, which reflect little of the contribution which your program has made in the life of our Nation.

It was in the spirit of forward-looking men that your Government felt the least of its obligations was to provide a financial atmosphere whereby through your own efforts you might have hopes of emerging from the darkness which surrounded you and your children. You sought no charity, and you received none. You sought only opportunity for self-betterment. No responsive government could do less for its governed, and no government will long endure which does not provide hope for its people that one day they may achieve, with dignity, freedom of mind and soul and body.

On this 20th anniversary of the creation of your program, it is well to reflect upon your achievements, but it is no time to sit,

but now is the time to go forward and further forward.

If I could leave a final word with you today, it would be to rededicate our minds and our energies to furthering this program and to be ever thankful that we live in a land where people are so free that they can do what they want to do—that is, follow any occupation or avocation that they will to follow—say what they want to say, write what they want to write, vote like they want to vote. This is as much freedom and liberty as people can have. So, everyday should be a day of thanksgiving with us that we live in such a land, which places the responsibility on this generation that we must live up to and fulfill our obligations in order that we may preserve, protect, defend, and perpetuate the institution of this the greatest, freest, and best government ever devised by the wisdom of man.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I have sought this time to discuss a situation that has existed in my State for a long time and still exists there and is becoming more aggravated all the time. Nothing seems to be transpiring that shows any inclination on the part of the Department of Agriculture to relieve that situation.

There was a congressional investigation held in Jefferson City by Senator SCHOEPPFEL, of Kansas; Senator HUMPHREY, of Minnesota; and Senator SYMINGTON, of Missouri, last year. The report of that hearing is a very voluminous document.

In was my privilege to sit through that entire hearing. The hearing convened at 9 o'clock there 1 day and was called to order by the chairman, Mr. HUMPHREY, and witnesses were sworn in and heard, hour after hour for an entire day, until midnight that night. The next morning the investigating committee met at 9 o'clock and it was 1 o'clock that night before the committee adjourned, having finished their hearings.

I speak to you this evening as a man who knows the old PMA farm program and a lot about the ASC program that we have at the present time. I, myself, was a county committeeman for 6 years and serviced the corn, wheat, and soybean programs in my county during that entire time. The county committee could have employed a loan supervisor, but we had enough time that I could be spared from the office to service these commodity loans, which I did at no increase in salary. During that entire 6 years, I might say, my salary was \$4.50 a day and 3 cents a mile for the actual mileage that I drove my car in the discharge of my duties. For 4 of the years that I served on that county committee, the other 2 members of the committee were Republicans. For 1 of the years that I served on the committee, both of the other members were Republicans. We had no trouble and we had no difficulties. We felt that it was a non-partisan program. Now there are about as many Republican farmers in my district as there are Democrats. We felt

that the farm program was designed to help the farmers of Missouri to conserve the soil of Missouri and to make the Missouri farm a better place to live for the farmers and their families. Many of our township committeemen were Republicans and I had to be elected by the farmers of my county in order to serve on that committee. And the community committeemen who were Republicans and were elected delegates to the county convention that elected the county committee came in and voted for me year after year because they believed in me and trusted me, and I believed in and trusted them. We had a good farm program, but when we got the present Secretary of Agriculture the Department wrote a set of rules and regulations and stripped the county committee of its authority and its powers and placed those powers in the hands of an office manager. The regulations say that the county committee shall hire the office manager and may fire him. They have not been allowed to exercise that power in my State. I want to read in the RECORD some of the testimony that was taken at Jefferson City, Mo., before the three members of the body who conducted that investigation there. These men were examined under oath.

Mr. CUMMINS was from Newton County, Mo., a county that has always been Republican. Mr. Cummins was 1 of the 55 county committeemen who has been fired. The charge against most of them has been insubordination. Mr. Cummins was called to the stand during that hearing and he said:

Mr. CUMMINS. I might state in there, if you want the reasons why I accused it of being in politics I can give you those if you want it.

Senator HUMPHREY. Go right ahead.

Mr. CUMMINS. First was a letter Mrs. Davis sent out to all the Republican county chairmen.

Senator HUMPHREY. Who is Mrs. Davis?

Mr. CUMMINS. I understand she was vice chairman of the Republican State Committee. I don't remember her initials or where she lived. That letter was shown to me by a Republican friend of mine. Page 544.

Senator HUMPHREY. What did that letter say?

Mr. CUMMINS. Well, I can't quote the letter—all of it. I didn't keep it. He wanted it back, and I gave it back to him.

Anyway, it was to get out and hold these elections and see nobody was put on the community and county committees except Republicans.

Senator HUMPHREY. And to whom was that letter sent?

Mr. CUMMINS. The fellow who showed it to me said it was sent to the Republican county chairman of all the counties in the State. Whether they all got it or not I don't know. It was in our county, anyway.

Senator HUMPHREY. Was this the letter SENATOR SYMINGTON placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the time of his comments on this situation?

Mr. CUMMINS. I don't know whether he placed it there or not.

Senator HUMPHREY. I think there was such a letter from a Mrs. Davis.

Mr. CUMMINS. That would probably be the letter, then.

Senator HUMPHREY. Did you make any public announcement about this?

Mr. CUMMINS. I did not. This letter, as I understood it, was passed out through the

township Republican committee. That is where I got it first. One fellow in particular, who had been a committeeman and who had held county office down there, he said, "I am opposed to this farm program being kicked around that way," and he said "I am a-going to see that the election is not carried out in this way," and he went to Republicans in several townships and they did not participate in the election in several of the townships where he went.

Senator HUMPHREY. In other words, one of the Republican neighbors of yours resented this kind of a letter?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is right, he resented it. Senator HUMPHREY. Now Mr. Cummins, you have been in this program a long time. Do you think the morale of this program is good?

Mr. CUMMINS. It was better than it is at the present time.

Senator HUMPHREY. What is the political complexion of your county?

Mr. CUMMINS. Well, I'd say mostly Republican. However, in the last election about half of the county officers elected were Democrats. Up to then the county officers had all been Republican—up until the last election.

Senator HUMPHREY. The letter you mentioned was signed by Mrs. L. C. Davis, vice chairman of the Republican committee?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is right.

Senator HUMPHREY. It was from Montgomery City, Mo., May 29, 1953:

"DEAR COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF VICE CHAIRMAN: The PMA election will be held on July 31 at the township level. At this election a county committeeman or committeewoman and an alternate committeeman or committeewoman will be chosen. This county committee in turn elects a county board from its membership and the law requires that the board must be selected by August 1. The board consists of chairman, vice chairman, and 3d member and 1st, 2d, and 3d alternates.

"Who votes at the township level: Any farm owner, or operator, or sharecropper whose name is on the mailing list at county PMA office. If you have never participated in these elections, you must go to the county PMA office and have your name put on the mailing list. A husband and wife can vote, or if either cannot come, a vote may be cast by proxy.

"Your county board selects, with the approval of your State PMA board, a county office manager who cannot be a PMA committee member.

"This office manager must be named by August 3. He is on a full-time basis, and he in turn chooses a chief clerk with the O. K. of the fieldman of that particular area. Your county office manager is required to have 2 years of high-school education and must either live or have lived on a farm.

"It is recommended that you immediately decide who would be the logical choice for county office manager in your county, start boosting him and file his applications for the post at your county PMA office. Lest this be the type of office that would conveniently lose a Republican application, you are advised to file a duplicate with the Republican State committee.

"There are 4,300 PMA employees in Missouri. They should be Republicans if we lend our energy to see to it that they are. The salary of county office manager ranges from \$2,500 to \$4,000 depending upon the workload of the county. By workload is meant the scope of the program in the county. The chief clerk's salary is approximately \$2,300 and it is recommended that this post be given to a woman. In addition, there will be in each county 1 to 3 clerks, dependent upon workload.

"Enclosed is list of members of the present PMA board in your county. Copies of this

information are being sent to you under separate cover for distribution to your committee who will have to help you at the township level.

"Will you keep the Republican State headquarters, Montgomery City, advised as to the progress you are making and feel free to ask our assistance at any time.

"Sincerely,

"Mrs. L. C. DAVIS,
Vice Chairman."

Mr. CUMMINS. After the community elections were held and the delegates election was held to elect the county committee, when we held that county election, the Republican county chairman insisted on sitting in on that meeting. I didn't object to it.

Another fellow came along who had furnished me the information and he said, "If that fellow is going to sit in there," he says, "I am going in, too. I am going to find out what is going on."

The man picked to be the county chairman also sat in on that election. He has since passed away. I will not mention his name unless you insist on it.

Senator SYMINGTON. The man picked to be county chairman?

Mr. CUMMINS. To be county chairman in my place, sat in on the county meeting, to elect the county chairman.

Senator HUMPHREY. Well, that is a rather smooth operation.

Mr. CUMMINS. I don't remember at this time the exact vote on it. I might state a little further, before they voted, one of these delegates came to me—and he is a Republican, too—and he said, "Do you know what's a going on at this election?"

I said, "Frankly, I know exactly what's a going on." I said, "I refuse to mix this thing in politics." I said, "It looks like it is going to be made a political football." I said, "If you will put me on, I will try to administer it to the best of my ability, but I will not mix it in politics."

He said, "I will not vote to mix it in politics." He said, "I am going to vote for you," and called the name of another Republican delegate there, and he said, "We will both vote for you to try to keep this thing out of politics."

The result of the election was, if I am not mistaken, I got 7 votes and the other fellow that was slated to be the Republican, or county committeeman, got 3.

Senator HUMPHREY. And then you were removed?

Mr. CUMMINS. I was removed.

Senator HUMPHREY. To summarize this, Mr. Cummins, is the chairman of this subcommittee stating it correctly when I say, as follows, that it is your view that you were dismissed because of your letter to Senator SYMINGTON?

Mr. CUMMINS. I don't think there is any doubt about it.

Senator HUMPHREY. And that in that letter you stated what you believed to be substantially the facts?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is right.

Senator HUMPHREY. And, therefore, you did not retract?

Mr. CUMMINS. I did not retract.

Senator HUMPHREY. Do you retract at this time?

Mr. CUMMINS. No, sir.

Senator HUMPHREY. Do you reiterate? Do you restate?

Mr. CUMMINS. I can restate if it is necessary. I still believe it.

Senator HUMPHREY. Have there ever been any members of the county committee during your service in this program who were Republican members?

Mr. CUMMINS. Well, about half of them.

Senator HUMPHREY. Were they ever removed because they were Republicans?

Mr. CUMMINS. No, sir.

Senator HUMPHREY. Did any of them ever make any—did they make it known to their neighbors that they were Republicans?

Mr. CUMMINS. No, sir. Politics never made any hand whatever in Newton County.

Senator HUMPHREY. So you can say that your program in Newton County operated on the basis of the farm program?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is exactly right, as near as we could operate it.

Senator HUMPHREY. You didn't contest people's political affiliations?

Mr. CUMMINS. No, sir.

Senator HUMPHREY. Nor report them to the State committee when the Democrats were in?

Mr. CUMMINS. No, sir. In fact, the clerks under me were both Republicans and they are still in the county office. They are both Republicans.

Senator HUMPHREY. During your time as chairman, they were Republicans?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is right. I hired them for their ability and not for their political affiliations.

Senator HUMPHREY. It seems to me like they have lost a mighty good man, Mr. Cummins.

I want to ask you this question, Mr. Cummins: In your affidavit, the question was asked, "What took place there?"

"They asked why I put what I put in the letter and I told them that is what I believed and that it was true.

"What else?"

"They again told me if I would retract the statement I made to Senator SYMINGTON, I would be reinstated. I again refused because the statement is true and correct. Thereafter in about 2 weeks, I received a letter from them stating that I had been discharged because I had refused to retract the statement I had sent to Senator SYMINGTON. There is no doubt in my mind but that it was the effort of the Republican Party of the State of Missouri, acting through Mrs. L. C. Davis to put the PMA under the control of the Republican Party.

"What was Mr. Colbert's reaction when you refused to retract your statement?"

"Answer: The meeting with Mr. Colbert was a very stormy session. Mr. Colbert was very angry and pounded on the desk with his fist, demanding that I retract the statement made to Senator SYMINGTON."

Is that true?

Mr. CUMMINS. There are more things that happened over there that aren't in that statement. I could tell you that.

Mr. Colbert said he had fired a lot of the county committees and he intended to fire a lot more.

Senator SCHOEPEL. Now, this is the statement he makes in this letter: "These office managers must be Republicans."

Now, is that true, or is it a misstatement?

Mr. COLBERT. May I answer and say that is a misstatement, and we can prove that definitely, because sometimes—let me say this to you, Senator—sometimes and many times, we didn't know what the man's politics was when we appointed him and usually found out after we appointed him.

Senator SCHOEPEL. What do you say about that, sir?

Mr. BAILEY. It is not necessary for office managers to be Republicans, unfortunately.

Mr. CUMMINS. A very prominent Republican came to me and said, "There will be no office manager appointed in Newton County unless he has the endorsement of the Republican county chairman."

Before an office manager was hired, as I stated before, we had those two applications and I asked the people which one they wanted. They told me. I went and talked to this man about it and I told him, I said, "Frankly, you haven't got the endorsement you need to get this job." I said, "You go

get it and then there won't be any kick on you."

Senator SCHOEPEL. But unfortunately, here—and I apologize for burdening this record, but I think it is pertinent: Here, we are coming into Missouri on a matter that stands or falls in certain instances here on allegations made of political activity. None of us on the committee wish to inject politics as such into it, but by reason of the necessity of some of these things, we are almost required, in the interests of getting the complete disclosures before this committee into the record, to go into some of those things, and that is the only reason I am indulging in it in any respect whatever.

I want to clear up some of those things, and I want to keep it free from politics. The agricultural program in this country and the policy will need the best brains and the most earnest consideration of every Democrat in the House and Senate and every Republican that is in the House and Senate, if we are to come up with something as constructive, and to that end that is how I am willing to work.

I include herewith the following letter:

BUTLER, Mo.

May 10, 1956.

Hon. H. L. MANWARING,
Deputy Administrator,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANWARING: We, the Bates County ASC Committee, we are writing in regard to the shocking and serious manipulation of the ASC program in Bates County, Mo. We do not believe that the Department in Washington have or will approve if they knew the truth of the gross injustice which is being forced on the elected county committee.

The State committee and farmer fieldman has consistently refused to cooperate with the county committee in employing an office manager. We have had several applications for office manager that are well qualified. The State Committee has consistently refused all of our applications that have been filed in our office. One applicant, in particular, who is not affiliated with any faction, has lived in the county about 3 years, has a degree from agriculture college, about 1½ years' experience in ASC, as program man, and is well liked by everyone he has done business with, but was not acceptable by the State committee, as they said they were afraid he would or could not say "no." One member of the State committee stated he was acquainted with this fellow and that they were just common people. (Does this constitute a reasonable objection?) No reason was given for dropping the other applications.

On April 2, the fieldman came in and took an application from his pocket (one that we had never seen) and told us that we would have to take him or he was going to send in a roving office manager, Tom Pope. Mr. Pope was office manager in our office and was dismissed on November 31, 1955, for being unsatisfactory and uncooperative. A copy of the dismissal was mailed to the Washington office. Mr. Pope took an appeal to Washington in which his dismissal was approved and we were so notified by the State committee, but the State committee reinstated him and employed him from the State office as a roving office manager and sent him to Bates County. The county committee stated that they did not think the State committee would do this as they had stated the Washington office had said that for the best interest of the program and all concerned it would be better to dismiss Mr. Pope and then on this 2d of April for the fieldman to come in and demand the committee to take the application that he produce or else he was going to send in Mr. Pope who had

been dismissed, but the committee refused to accept the application.

This same date the fieldman asked the committee about a picture of President Eisenhower that was on the wall in the office and had disappeared seemingly some time before and had never been called to the attention of the committee and had never been notified of it being gone, hinting very strongly that it had been removed by the committee or by the janitor of which we knew nothing about. After the committee had left that evening the fieldman proceeded to fire the janitor who had done the work for years and is also janitor for the balance of the courthouse, and ordered the locks taken off the doors and new ones put on and gave the keys to a clerk in the office and told her (so she stated) to refuse the county committee a key, as they did not need a key to the office. The county court on hearing of this action called the committee and the clerk, who had the keys, to meet with them on April 9 at which time the clerk told the court of the action of the fieldman. The court stated that if that was the way the State was going to operate and take locks from courthouse doors without their knowledge, refuse keys to elected committees from their own office, and give keys only to hired help they were going to terminate the lease, as they did not approve of that kind of business. Notice to vacate was received on the 10th of April to vacate May 15, 1956. Our office (ASC) is located in the courthouse basement, rent free, with water and heat furnished, and conveniently located to other county offices that we do business with; namely, the extension and recorder's office.

On May 2, in a meeting which was arranged with the county court and the State ASC committee, the court told the State committee that if they would cooperate with the county committee in employing an office manager according to regulations and stop causing all the confusion that they would be glad to cooperate, but it seems the State committee refuses to do this.

Unless something is done very soon, we will have to vacate; therefore, we are bringing all of this to your attention, in case you do or do not know of these actions, as a suitable location will be hard to find and will be expensive.

The county committee would be glad to go over this situation and other things that have been going on—and we think the Washington office should know—with a representative of the Washington office together with the State committee, anywhere in Missouri, and this should be done immediately.

We have been told that we were going to be held responsible for a good program in Bates County. The record will show that the 1956 program is progressing very well compared with the 1955 program, a much better sign-up of farmers in 1956, and are far ahead in carrying out conservation practices. As of April 1955, only 80 orders were issued for practices compared to over 300 on same date in 1956.

We are dissatisfied with getting wheat acreage reports to the farmers. This was called to the attention of the fieldman in early February and he has been told repeatedly since that the committee was concerned, as clerical help had been refused by the fieldman and the farmers were complaining. And again on April 2 this was taken up with the fieldman and he said it was progressing satisfactorily, but the committee knew better. And again on April 16 the fieldman came in with the roving office manager, Tom Pope, and hired two clerks to measure wheat acres, and to date the measuring is not completed, with the deadline date of June 1 for farmer that is overplanned to get in compliance if he so desires. The committee has had very poor cooperation from the fieldman.

The county committee has worked time without pay to do what they can to carry

out a good program. The committee feel that they are entitled to more cooperation and would greatly appreciate it. We have tried to work to the best interest of the program. No publicity has been made on our part to cause more confusion, but it is getting to the point now where the public needs to be informed and we intend to do so. A wheat supervisor was hired in the office without the county committee being informed and had been employed 40 days before it was brought to the attention of the committee. That is some more cooperation for you.

The Democratic organization has never taken any part in the ASC elections. Beginning in and including 1953 the Republican organization has been entering into all elections, hiring office manager and clerical assistants. In 1953 the vice chairman of the State Republican committee sent out letters to county Republican committee members and urged them to get out and work for Republican delegates to elect the county committee, as there were several jobs available in ASC and should be given to Republicans. On May 1, the evening before the State ASC committee met with the county court, a meeting was held at the hotel with the chairman of the county Republican committee, and several persons were present. The chairman lives approximately 20 miles from Butler; so this was not just a coincidence.

This letter appears to be very rambling, but things here are in a rambling condition and need to be corrected. If this condition continues here in Bates County, the program will suffer.

We would appreciate an early reply what there is, if anything, to be done. This situation is injuring the program and the farmers in the county. If the regulations in the handbook don't mean what they say they do, they should be disregarded and do away with all county committees in the State, as they have no authority.

An early reply will be appreciated.

BATES COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE,
GROVER BOYD, *Chairman*,
FRED WHEATLEY, *Vice Chairman*,
W. D. KEGGEREIS, *Member*,
By GROVER BOYD.

Now, there are reams of that testimony, but it proves simply this: It proves that an office manager to be employed in my State needs and in most instances must have the endorsement of the Republican county chairman. Fifty-five county committeemen have been fired by the State committee in my State. Some of those men have been serving their farmers for 20 years and have been elected by their neighbor farmers, both Republicans and Democrats, year after year after year, because they were honest men, because they were reliable, because they knew the farm program from A to Z, and because they were rendering the best service that could be rendered in the county.

When I was on the county committee in my home county, we felt no need for an office manager. We had a chief clerk and from 2 to 4 other clerks; 2 clerks all the time and 4 when the load got heavy, and we took care of the entire program without an office manager. We did not know we needed one. But, when the office manager comes into the county office, not the county committee but the office manager hires and fires the clerks and the stenographers. The county committees are relegated to a back seat. Now they are limited to a few days'

work in the county office each month and the office manager takes over.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just see what would happen if we had the same system here in our congressional offices. Let us just suppose, for instance, that when the voters of our congressional districts elect one of us to office, and we come over here to represent our people in the Congress of the United States, we could not hire our own office manager. Suppose we had to check with the Speaker of the House and find out who he would O. K. as an office manager in our office. Suppose the Speaker of the House, before he could render a decision on who our office manager should be, had to talk with Paul Butler to see if he suited him. How would we like that? How would we like to have an office manager, no matter how good he might be, that was selected for us by the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the National Democratic Committee? How would the Republican boys like to have their office manager selected that way, and that office manager given the authority to hire the clerks and their stenographers? How would we like it if we failed to get along with that office manager so selected and we fired him and then we were notified by the Speaker and Mr. Butler, or at least the Speaker, that we were fired and a stain was put on our reputation so that we could never run for any other office again? That is what happened to these county committeemen in our State that have been fired by the State committee. There is a shadow on their name. They are ineligible for a position even in a community committee. That is the most abominable thing that has ever transpired in my State, and I want something done about it, if this Congress has to take the necessary action, because some of the best farmers in my State, the most loyal to their neighbors and to this program, have been discharged for insubordination and made ineligible for any position in the farm program in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I have legislation now before the Committee on Agriculture to correct that situation, and I hope to be able to get it out of that committee and bring it to the floor of this House, because Senator SCHOEPPPEL, of Kansas, said in my hearing in Jefferson City that the situation in Missouri was a disgrace and he hoped it would never happen in his State.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF STAFF REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS AND RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post and Times Herald carries a story written by Paul Southwick, of the United Press, which states that "Democratic members of a House subcommittee have approved a report calling on President Eisenhower

to fire Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis and Assistant Secretary Fred G. Aandahl."

The story highlighted statements in the report that were highly critical of officials in the Interior Department and of private-utility companies.

This story was based upon a report which was prepared by the staff for the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee. That subcommittee met in executive session last Thursday, May 17, 1956, and unanimously agreed not to release the report for publication until after it had been presented to and considered by the full House Committee on Government Operations on June 6, 1956. The intervening time was to be allowed in order to provide the minority members of the subcommittee an opportunity to file separate views or a minority report.

Since the premature publication of this staff report directly violates an agreement unanimously entered into by members of the subcommittee present at an executive session on May 17, I have been trying all day to find out who made the report available to the representative of the United Press without success. I frankly do not believe any member of the subcommittee did so because I do not believe any of my colleagues on the subcommittee would deliberately violate an agreement and must therefore conclude that some member of the staff released the report.

I think it is a rather serious matter for a staff employee of a committee to release reports before they have been cleared by the full committee and contrary to express agreements made by the members. I have already spoken with the chairman of the committee about the matter and believe he will cause an investigation to be made to discover who released this information in violation of the formal agreement unanimously made by subcommittee members. I think we should establish the identity of the individual, staff member or otherwise, who did this in order that appropriate action may be taken to prevent such action hereafter.

The fact that this report has been released prematurely, and before minority members have had an opportunity to file their separate views or a minority report, has the effect of giving the people of the country only a one-sided view of the controversy. There is another side which minority members intended to present to the full committee for consideration at the time the staff report above referred to is to be considered, and it was our intention to have both sides released to the press simultaneously. That procedure would have been in accordance with our traditional sense of fair play.

As it is now, with only the one-sided staff report available for publication, the public is given a very distorted story of the result of the investigation. That it was deliberately planned this way, by the person who released the report, seems fairly obvious.

I had not intended to comment on the report until after it had been presented

to the full committee, along with minority views, and until it had been adopted by the full committee and released for publication. But the premature publication of the one-sided report, makes it necessary, in the interest of fairness to those who are unjustly accused of wrong doing, to make a statement immediately disclaiming approval of the report or the conclusions in it.

Instead of being an objective or constructive report on power policies of the Government, the staff report which has now been made public represents a partisan effort to discredit the administration and to promote the nationalization of the electric utility industry. The premature release of the report, in direct violation of a unanimous agreement formally entered into by the members of the subcommittee on May 17, 1956, continues in the pattern in which the hearings were conducted—a pattern which reflected a staff policy of deliberately selecting as witnesses advocates of public power, enemies of the private utility industry, and critics of the administration. The record shows that witnesses were solicited by staff members to testify; were interviewed and briefed in advance of their testimony by staff members; and that only adverse witnesses were permitted to testify in the field.

In contrast, spokesmen for private industry, directly attacked by witnesses and by subcommittee members who used the hearing room as a forum, were denied—I repeat denied—by a formal vote of the subcommittee an opportunity to be heard although they made formal requests to be permitted to testify in reply to the attacks made upon their companies and upon the private utility industry.

It will be hard for you to believe that this happened—I would not have believed it could happen here in the United States of America in the year 1956, if I had not been present to witness the defeat on a motion I made myself that these witnesses be heard—a motion defeated, I might add, by a straight party vote in the subcommittee.

And now a report, based upon that kind of a hearing, has been made available for publication and has been published no doubt throughout the country containing charges of the gravest character against reputable public officials and against private industry, without those of us who believe these charges to be unfounded having had an opportunity to present the other side of the story to the committee or to the public.

I ask that Members of the House and the public reserve judgment until both sides have been presented and until all of the facts are in the RECORD.

A minority report will be released in accordance with the agreed schedule. It will expose this staff-prepared report for what it is—a pamphlet of political bias coupled with an insidious attack upon the American system of free enterprise.

One of the most severe criticisms in the prematurely released report was directed at the alleged failure of the Interior Department to make Clark Hill power available to preference customers in Georgia.

Interior Department officials were accused of engaging in a conspiracy with private utilities to deny power to Georgia cooperatives.

Now it just happens that the press late last week carried news that on Wednesday or Thursday—I forget which day—contracts were signed which will bring Federal power to Clark Hill to the Georgia cooperatives for the first time. This may account for somebody's haste in getting the one-sided report to the press, because obviously the attack upon the administration over Clark Hill power dissolves into thin air in view of the signing of these contracts last week.

The signing of these contracts successfully concludes many months of patient and painstaking efforts on the part of officials of the Department of the Interior to work out a satisfactory settlement between the Georgia Power Co. and the Georgia Cooperatives. Interior Department officials are entitled to praise for this accomplishment, and do not deserve the harsh criticism levied at them in the report to which reference has been made.

Many difficulties had to be overcome in bringing about this settlement. One was the fact that transmission lines were not available to serve the cooperatives directly, and Congress itself had refused, during the Truman administration, to appropriate money to build such lines. On the contrary, there were ample privately owned utility lines available. The problem was to work out a satisfactory arrangement by which the private utility company would wheel Federal power from Clark Hill to the cooperatives.

The difficulty of negotiating a suitable contract for such purpose was increased by reason of the fact that, because of water conditions, the Clark Hill project can generate large amounts of power over short periods of time but cannot provide firm power over extended periods. To be useful to cooperatives which had no steam generation, Clark Hill power must be firmed up with steam power so as to be available for 24-hour service.

The press reports from Georgia indicate that the Georgia Power Co. has agreed, not only to wheel hydro power from Clark Hill to the cooperatives but to supply these cooperatives, from its own sources, firming power at project rates.

This is a good example of the effectiveness of the partnership policy which the Department of the Interior has sponsored. It is a flat contradiction of the charges that have been made repeatedly by partisan critics of the administration. It clearly demonstrates that the responsible officials in the Department of the Interior have been sincerely trying to bring about an adjustment and settlement of the many difficulties that were involved.

That a satisfactory solution has now been worked out, despite efforts on the

part of politicians to convert the negotiations into a political football, is a tribute to the patience and determination of officials in the Department of the Interior.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF STAFF REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the same question that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] has just spoken about, and to say that I concur in the remarks made by him on the question of the release of the staff report prior to the date set. The Republican members of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Public Works were granted by unanimous consent of the full subcommittee an opportunity to file their views on public-power policy relative to preference customers. The date was fixed as of June 6, 1956, when the report would be filed with the full committee and in accordance with the rules of the said committee no release would be made before June 6. The report which was released and which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald of this date—Monday, May 21, 1956—is a direct and deliberate violation of all the ethics of the rules and agreement reached by the subcommittee. The report does not reflect the true picture but deliberately distorts the actual facts according to documents in the possession of the subcommittee members. The fact that the staff report was either stolen or released demands a full-scale investigation of each staff member and, in my opinion, every member of our staff of the subcommittee is under indictment until the committee has determined how the press acquired the staff report for publication. The general public is entitled to have the truth and the full facts of the study made by our subcommittee and not the slanted and distorted information included in the staff report appearing in the Washington Post of May 21 in a deliberate attempt to discredit the administration. It seems rather queer that when you pick up the paper this morning you find this release and then in the afternoon of the same day, a letter comes to your office along with the committee report of the staff report on which is printed in three different places "For subcommittee use only—not for release."

I can see no justification for any member of our subcommittee staff to have released this report after the agreement the subcommittee had made.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MEADER. I want to commend my colleague from Michigan, Mr. Knox, and my colleague from North Carolina, Mr. JONAS, for calling this matter to the attention of the House itself. This,

in my judgment, is a very serious matter, and I would like to say that, in my opinion, it is not merely a violation of an agreement entered into by the subcommittee, but it is an actual violation of the Rules of the House.

I call attention to rule XI, paragraph 25 (d) and (e):

It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by his committee, and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(e) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present.

Then rule XIII (2):

All reports of committees, except as provided in clause 20 of rule XI, together with the views of the minority, shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing.

Subcommittees are not recognized by the rules of the House and they can report only to the parent committee. That has not yet been done by the subcommittee. As I understand it, a meeting of the full committee was arranged for June 6 to receive and consider the report of the subcommittee. Until that action is taken, I would say the report has no legal standing and has not received the approval of a majority of the members of the committee, and therefore should not be released as the action of the subcommittee or the committee. So it seems to me that here is a clear violation, an act of irresponsibility and, from what you gentlemen say, it was motivated by political bias. I think your remedy is entirely appropriate, and that the chairman of the full committee, whose record has been blemished by this episode, should take immediate steps to ferret out the person responsible for the premature release of this document and see that proper disciplinary action is taken. If that is not the policy of the majority leadership of our committee, then I fear that this type of thing will occur again and again, and will embarrass Members of Congress and committees, and impair the reputation of committees for responsible action.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I think the RECORD at this point should disclose the fact that I talked to the chairman of the full committee and he told me that he had heard from the chairman of the subcommittee who told him that he had not authorized the release of this report prematurely. Then I talked with the chief counsel of the committee staff, Mr. Perlman, and he told me positively and definitely that he had not authorized the release of it and did not know who had done so. That would sort of narrow the field, and I think it is quite obvious that somebody released the report and apparently did so without being authorized to do so, and I intend to insist upon a complete investigation until we can find who it is on the staff, if anybody,

who is releasing these reports prematurely.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman. I might say from the information that came to our subcommittee in our deliberations, the subcommittee was unanimous in holding the report in abeyance until June 6, and the minority members agreed that they would have their report ready, which would be a minority report that would reflect minority views, and be able to use some documents that we were not permitted to use on Thursday last. We requested certain information that we had in our possession become a part of the staff report, but that was denied. It was our intent to put this additional information into the minority report so that the general public would have full information of our findings, as far as the subcommittee's work was concerned, on the study of public power and preference customers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

SAFETY MEASURES FOR ARSENALS AND NAVY YARDS SHOULD BE RESTORED IN ARMED SERVICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when we had under consideration the Armed Forces appropriation bill, setting aside \$32 billion for them, section 633 safeguarding the manufacture of munitions in navy yards and naval establishments was stricken from the bill.

That section safeguarded the workers in the navy yards and arsenals and also the public, because you all know if contracts are given to fly-by-night companies, and I have known a number of such contracts so given in the last year, to little companies that were not responsible, who were not able to finish their contract, and we lost a year's production, and even more important human lives were endangered.

I was talking with Army representatives the other day and I learned that they too have been troubled with material and faulty munitions and faulty war munitions can cause great injury and loss of hundreds of lives. One lot of munitions was so bad that it was sent for testing to an arsenal and in the testing a man's leg was blown off and the man is still having a terrible time of it.

Other people have suffered bad gas burns because they did not know how to work with gas.

I know the Members did not realize the other day when that amendment was under consideration that it involved navy yards and arsenals.

The Department of Commerce sent around a statement by Secretary Pike,

but in that they did not mention the arsenals and did not mention the munitions workers—did not mention the shipyards where dangerous work takes place day after day.

I called up that office, the Office of Logistics, and asked why in their statement arsenals and navy yards were not mentioned. The first reply was: "Oh, yes, they were." I said: "No, they were not, you know very well they were not;" and he finally admitted that they were not in the statement.

I consider that what was done was very tricky, very unfair to the House, and extremely dangerous. I hope the Senate will restore that provision to the bill, and I believe the House will go along with it.

Not so long ago you will remember that we in the House passed legislation protecting children from Fourth of July firecrackers—instruments of torture they proved to be in many instances—yet we are not willing to keep legislation on the statute books that will protect against faulty munitions that frequently cause injury to far more people than Fourth of July firecrackers and torpedoes.

GROWTH OF ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL SKILLS IN RUSSIA

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] be allowed to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev, the boss of the Communist Party, and one of the real masters of the Kremlin and framers of Soviet policy, made a statement which is indicative of the recent change in Russian policy and which points up a new danger to the free world.

We don't have to fight. Let us have peaceful competition and we will show you where the truth lies. Victory is ours.

Now let us analyze this statement in the light of current intelligence as to the fabulous recent growth of the Russian economy and developments showing an apparent change in Soviet policy. I now quote from an article which appeared in the Washington Star of September 25, 1955, which shows how Russia is out-producing America in engineers, technicians, and scientists, who are the key not only to a growing peacetime economy, but to victory either in peace or in the very thing which we seek to avoid, pushbutton war, fought with atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons. These same engineers and scientists are also the way to ultimate victory by peaceful means in an industrial competition which could mean economic bankruptcy for the loser and untold riches for the winner:

Here is a sketch of how the Soviet system for training engineers out-produces ours:

Past performance: From 1928 to 1953 the Soviet Union turned out 150,000 more engineers than the United States.

Present strengths: Both the Soviet Union and America now have about 520,000 graduate engineers available, but the United States' attrition rate is much higher.

Present training: Soviet engineer enrollment is 300,000; the United States is 194,000.

Past year's graduates: In 1954 the Soviet Union graduated 53,000 engineers, the United States 23,000.

Rate of expansion: The Soviet Union, now training over twice as many engineers per year as we are, has lately had a rate of increase of 35 percent per year; ours, for the next 10 or 12 years, will be well under 5 percent per year. No one knows, of course, what Soviet plans are for future years; the Reds may have been spurring the last two years; on the other hand, they have a solid enough secondary school "feeder system" to maintain their sensational rate of increase for several years.

Use: The Soviet Union has all its 520,000 engineers at work; in the United States, only 360,000 of the 520,000-odd who are qualified are working as engineers. When "practicals"—men without sheepskins working as engineers—are added to these figures, however, the total force of professional engineers in both the United States and Soviet Union comes to somewhere between 610,000 and 630,000.

Aeronautical engineers: Since 1915 the Soviet Union has been graduating from 1,200 to 1,400 aeronautical engineers per year. In the same period the United States output dropped from 1,725 in 1951 to 645 in 1954.

To summarize: American and Soviet pools of working engineers are now roughly equal, but from here on the Soviet Union will apparently graduate many more and will concentrate them much more effectively on military projects and heavy industry.

It is interesting to note that even once-backward China is approaching the problem with a vigor and determination far in excess of our own, which will raise the number of China's engineers and technicians to 100,000, an increase of 200 percent in less than 5 years. We in America will, in the same time increase our supply of engineers to only 900,000 while Russia will have 1.2 million, and will be running away from us faster and faster, in the technical and scientific fields. Even now Russia is graduating 55,000 competent engineers to America's 20,000 per year.

This information reaches us together with the knowledge that we will need 20,000 more engineers than we have available for only the road program which the House of Representatives just passed. Further proof of shortage of these trained minds is shown by the way that industry is literally breaking down the doors of American colleges to pick up any of the graduating engineers and scientists.

The disparity in the increase in American and Russian scientific and engineering personnel can be seen in the unbelievable growth of the Soviet war potential, first in the production of the atomic bomb, and then in the production of the hydrogen bomb, to a point of near equality with our own.

We read constantly that Russia's ability to produce the intercontinental ballistic missile surpasses our own. We recently discovered to our surprise that Russia's air force is equal to our own in quality and superior in numbers, in all types of aircraft.

These factors show that Mr. Khrushchev's statement is not idle talk, but that the Russian's long-range plan is no different than it ever was; ultimate domination and conquest of the world as set forth in the writings of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin. However, it would appear that the Russians have come to believe, in this day of atomic warfare, that there is an easier way, a bloodless way, to finally prevail, and indeed this is a great new danger to America in view of the switch in Soviet policy to sweetness and light.

We who love America and the liberty and freedom which we enjoy under our system of free competitive enterprise, must react vigorously to all phases of the communistic threat to all that we hold dear. The education of our present and future generations to provide ourselves with the trained manpower America needs is one of the most important steps.

We must recognize that this is not only a way to achieve the sinews of modern wars, but it is also the best way to guarantee the continued expansion of our own present high standard of living and to feed, clothe, house, and equip an ever-growing population.

To accomplish the rapid expansion which we must have in these fields, America must aggressively move ahead in the increasingly complex field of education.

Much of what we hope to accomplish in improving our educational system and in increasing our lagging supply of trained minds can be accomplished through the Federal aid to school construction, which I hope the Congress will pass during this session. But much is constitutionally reserved to State action.

Another easing of this critical shortage which we face will come through the improvements which the States will be able to make in their curriculum through additional facilities, larger teaching staffs, and courses which they can support as a result of this program.

This is a part of a long-term program, and it will be a long time before it is felt. We hope that this program will have effect soon enough to help our beloved country win this new war of technology, but we must be sure, we must have more, a program which will have quicker results.

I have introduced a bill today which I hope will make available to our country skilled technicians, scientists, and engineers in fields which are in critical supply, and vital to the defense of our country.

This will be accomplished by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to expend \$10 million per year to award scholarships and graduate fellowships for scientific study or scientific work in the mathematical, physical, biological, engineering, and other sciences at accredited nonprofit American or nonprofit foreign institutions of higher education. Such selections are to be on the basis of ability.

Now, let us analyze this. The program will do a number of things to furnish a supply of technicians in branches of science most needed for defense at an early date, in time to help our country

to win this new cold war. It will furnish much of the supply of teachers which must train our youth in a time of rapidly expanding population.

I want everyone to know that this is not a philanthropic venture, except insofar as it contributes to the defense of our America. In addition to furnishing at least two-thousand-five-hundred-odd fellowships and graduate scholarships, it will permit a number of graduate students and research scientists to study problems and conduct research vital to the defense of the United States.

The research which will result in fields needed by our national defense would cost 5 to 10 times as much if the country had to hire the scientists required to carry out an equivalent program. A large part of the study and research conducted under this program will, of course, be done at American universities, where those directing it will have access to the best men in their fields. Our Government will thereby purchase the services, facilities, and assistance of the best minds in their respective fields at a small part of the real cost.

I hope that the Congress will bear in mind that there is ample precedent for the proposals contained in this bill. Its forerunners are the National Science Foundation, the Fulbright Scholarships, and the research conducted under the Atomic Energy Act. I hope that the Congress will give my bill the early and favorable consideration required by a situation of grave concern to our country.

TOGETHERNESS—A GREAT NEW FORCE IN AMERICA

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and to include certain quotations and extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read into the Record an advertisement run by the Hecht Co. on Saturday last in the Washington Post.

It bears the headline "The Greatest Force in the World Today Is Togetherness" and it also carries a message from Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who writes:

On Armed Forces Day, 1956, soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are teamed together, at home and overseas, building security with freedom. Our lives are richer with the knowledge that hard work and dedication to duty are in the best security interests of our Nation. Together we guard our country and our way of life. Together, let all Americans renew this day our pledges to our country and to the principles which made it great. Signed: Arthur Radford.

To which the Hecht Co. adds a message urging all America to team up with our servicemen in supporting peace for our Nation, and notes that the entire advertisement is published as "a public service in the interests of Togetherness, McCall's wonderful word for work and responsibilities shared."

Frankly, I have been watching with warm pride the way the word "Togetherness"—as chiefly publicized by McCall's, the magazine of Togetherness—has captured our Nation. A month ago, the Gold Star Mothers, for example, gave their first Distinguished Service Citation to McCall's for its Togetherness program which, to quote—

Has emerged as the dominant inspirational force in American life today and has brought national attention to the fact that America's future, as always, is as strong as its family ties.

I noticed, too, that the Togetherness program also won the Freedoms Foundation award—the first magazine campaign to do so. That eminent board of judges called Togetherness "the most consequential word to American family life today."

What is Togetherness, and why has it special significance to the Congress of the United States?

Otis Lee Wiese, editor and publisher of McCall's, speaking at a Togetherness awards luncheon here in Washington recently, defined Togetherness as the trend toward closer family relationships that is the hope of our time. Never before have there been so many families, so many children in families, so many self-owned homes. And families today are traveling together, playing together, working together, praying together, despite the minority statistics that would seem to indicate that our moral and ethical standards are slipping. In my native State, California, this happy, home-centered pattern of living is particularly obvious. But it also exists throughout the rest of the country.

Mr. George H. Allen, of the McCall's organization, was telling me the other day of the tremendous way Togetherness has swept the Nation. Outstanding stores in practically every State use it in their institutional advertising. But its import goes beyond the commercial. Educators, civic leaders, even the clergy from the pulpits of the Nation, refer to Togetherness constantly. Sometimes its connotation is enlarged from just family Togetherness to encompass partnership on all levels—as in the dramatic armed services advertisement highlighting the Togetherness today in our fighting forces.

The very institution of Congress, after all, is the epitome of Togetherness, in which States and political parties must come together for the common good.

But it is still the concept of family Togetherness which for me, as a Representative of the great family State of California, has deepest meaning. For no other country besides America is so blessed, not only with prosperity and products, but with the emotional and social enlightenment to foster this step forward in the living and dignity of man.

I think the story of Togetherness and its national acceptance has a message for every legislator. And I think McCall's magazine is to be commended for discovering and using a theme that melds commercial impact with such far-reaching civic and social overtones.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THORNBERRY (at the request of Mr. IKARD) for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

Mr. WRIGHT, for May 21, 22, and 23, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. BAILEY for 20 minutes on Thursday next.

Mr. JONAS, on today, for 10 minutes, and on June 6 for 30 minutes.

Mr. KNOX for 10 minutes today.

Mr. LANHAM for 45 minutes tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. PRIEST and to include a letter from the Attorney General addressed to the Speaker.

Mr. RABAUT.

Mr. MORRISON.

Mr. AYRES.

Mr. BAILEY (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALGER in two instances and to include certain speeches.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 7030. An act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to an enrolled bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3254. An act to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States.

S. J. Res. 166. Joint resolution to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, respectively.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his

approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 17, 1956:

H. R. 6137. An act for the relief of Herman Floyd Williams, Bettie J. Williams, and Alan G. Segers; and

H. R. 10004. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

On May 18, 1956:

H. R. 7186. An act to provide for the review and determination of claims for the return of lands, in the Territory of Hawaii, conveyed to the Government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry.

On May 21, 1956:

H. R. 7030. An act to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 22, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

MAY 21, 1956.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution, House Resolution 414, entitled "A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 11, a bill to reaffirm the national public policy and purposes of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," which was referred to said committee February 28, 1956, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Wright Patman.
2. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
3. Paul Cunningham.
4. Usher L. Burdick.
5. Samuel N. Friedel.
6. Cecil R. King.
7. Eugene J. McCarthy.
8. George M. Rhodes.
9. Henry S. Reuss.
10. William A. Barrett.
11. James E. Van Zandt.
12. Thomas E. Morgan.
13. James G. Polk.
14. Augustine B. Kelley.
15. Thomas S. Gordon.
16. Edward A. Garmatz.
17. Lee Metcalf.
18. William L. Dawson.
19. Clement J. Zablocki.
20. Earl Chudoff.
21. Robert C. Byrd.
22. Cleveland M. Bailey.
23. Harley O. Staggers.
24. Edward P. Boland.
25. Gordon L. McDonough.
26. A. S. J. Carnahan.
27. Leroy Johnson.
28. Clyde Doyle.
29. George H. Christopher.

30. Robert T. Ashmore.
 31. James Roosevelt.
 32. Harlan Hagen.
 33. John J. Flynt, Jr.
 34. Byron G. Rogers.
 35. Jim Wright.
 36. Eugene Siler.
 37. George S. Long.
 38. Thomas J. Lane.
 39. Henderson Lanham.
 40. James C. Davis.
 41. Lester Johnson.
 42. Michael J. Kirwan.
 43. John E. Moss, Jr.
 44. B. F. Sisk.
 45. Iris F. Blitch.
 46. M. G. Burnside.
 47. Kenneth J. Gray.
 48. Joe L. Evins.
 49. James T. Patterson.
 50. Wayne L. Hays.
 51. Melvin Price.
 52. Thomas J. Dodd.
 53. Joel T. Broyhill.
 54. Don Hayworth.
 55. A. M. Fernandez.
 56. Don Magnuson.
 57. Roy W. Wier.
 58. Ross Bass.
 59. William T. Granahan.
 60. Elmer J. Holland.
 61. Walter Rogers.
 62. Chester E. Merrow.
 63. Louis C. Rabaut.
 64. Perkins Bass.
 65. Winfield K. Denton.
 66. Hugh J. Addonizio.
 67. Martha W. Griffiths.
 68. James A. Byrne.
 69. John Dowdy.
 70. Edith Green.
 71. Morgan M. Moulder.
 72. Pat Jennings.
 73. Elizabeth Kee.
 74. Charles A. Boyle.
 75. Ed Edmondson.
 76. Tom Steed.
 77. Fred Marshall.
 78. Charles A. Vanik.
 79. John Bell Williams.
 80. Philip J. Philbin.
 81. Harold D. Donohue.
 82. Richard Bolling.
 83. Wayne N. Aspinall.
 84. Daniel J. Flood.
 85. Chet Holifield.
 86. Lester Holtzman.
 87. A. S. Herlong.
 88. W. J. Bryan Dorn.
 89. R. W. Hoffman.
 90. Thomas J. O'Brien.
 91. James B. Bowler.
 92. John J. Dempsey.
 93. Barrett O'Hara.
 94. Charles E. Bennett.
 95. James G. Fulton.
 96. George P. Miller.
 97. Earl Wilson.
 98. Clark W. Thompson.
 99. John Lesinski.
 100. Harry R. Sheppard.
 101. Victor Wickersham.
 102. Sidney R. Yates.
 103. William J. Green, Jr.
 104. J. W. Trimble.
 105. Carl Albert.
 106. Michael A. Feighan.
 107. Clair Engle.
 108. Frank M. Karsten.
 109. Robert L. F. Sikes.
 110. H. R. Gross.
 111. Leonore K. Sullivan.
 112. Thomas Ludlow Ashley.
 113. Homer Thornberry.
 114. Frank Ikard.
 115. Herman P. Eberharter.
 116. Ray J. Madden.
 117. L. Mendel Rivers.
 118. James J. Murray.
 119. Howard H. Baker.
 120. Charles B. Deane.
 121. Frank Thompson, Jr.
 122. James H. Morrison.
 123. Charles M. Teague.
 124. Albert W. Cretella.
 125. E. Keith Thomson.
 126. Orbin Fjare.
 127. Gordon Canfield.
 128. Jackson B. Chase.
 129. John Jarman.
 130. Alvin E. O'Konski.
 131. Dean P. Taylor.
 132. Robert D. Harrison.
 133. Thor C. Tollefson.
 134. Gracie Pfost.
 135. Arthur Winstead.
 136. E. C. Gathings.
 137. Richard E. Lankford.
 138. James A. Haley.
 139. J. Percy Priest.
 140. Clifford Davis.
 141. John C. Watts.
 142. A. L. Miller.
 143. Stewart Udall.
 144. Gardner N. Withrow.
 145. Robert H. Mollohan.
 146. Brent Spence.
 147. Hamer H. Budge.
 148. Walt Horan.
 149. Carl L. Durham.
 150. Leo W. O'Brien.
 151. Aime J. Forand.
 152. Charles S. Gubser.
 153. Carroll Kearns.
 154. Albert P. Morano.
 155. Carl D. Perkins.
 156. J. Edgar Chenoweth.
 157. John J. Riley.
 158. Antoni N. Sadlak.
 159. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr.
 160. John A. Blatnik.
 161. T. A. Thompson.
 162. John C. Kluczynski.
 163. W. F. Norrell.
 164. Wilbur D. Mills.
 165. Oren Harris.
 166. Brooks Hays.
 167. Coya Knutson.
 168. John F. Shelley.
 169. Harris B. McDowell, Jr.
 170. Albert Thomas.
 171. William H. Natcher.
 172. Francis E. Dorn.
 173. Otto E. Passman.
 174. E. P. Radwan.
 175. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz.
 176. Carl Elliott.
 177. Robert E. Jones.
 178. Adam C. Powell, Jr.
 179. Edith Nourse Rogers.
 180. Kenneth A. Roberts.
 181. Albert Rains.
 182. Robert J. Corbett.
 183. Bruce Alger.
 184. John J. Bell.
 185. H. Carl Andersen.
 186. Torbert H. Macdonald.
 187. W. M. Abbitt.

188. Paul G. Rogers.
 189. Frank M. Clark.
 190. F. Ertel Carlyle.
 191. William G. Cramer.
 192. Harold O. Lovre.
 193. E. Y. Berry.
 194. R. B. Chipfield.
 195. Harold D. Cooley.
 196. Alvin R. Bush.
 197. Phil Weaver.
 198. Charles R. Jonas.
 199. John E. Fogarty.
 200. James G. Donovan.
 201. Thomas M. Pelly.
 202. William M. Tuck.
 203. George Huddleston, Jr.
 204. Carl Vinson.
 205. Prince H. Preston.
 206. Gordon H. Scherer.
 207. J. L. Pilcher.
 208. Frank T. Bow.
 209. A. D. Baumhart, Jr.
 210. Paul F. Schenck.
 211. William E. Minshall.
 212. Frank W. Boykin.
 213. Sam Coon.
 214. Paul Brown.
 215. Joe M. Kilgore.
 216. J. T. Rutherford.
 217. Herbert C. Bonner.
 218. Martin Dies.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1863. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations of \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year 1956 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1957 for the Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 407); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1864. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1957 in the amount of \$100,000 for the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 408); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1865. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1866. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to establish in the Department of Defense an Office of Under Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1867. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to validate certain payments in settlement of unused accrued leave heretofore or hereafter made to certain members of the Army and the Air Force, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1868. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a monthly report on military prime contracts with business firms for work in the United States, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 268,

84th Congress, which amended section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1869. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedman's Hospital to the university, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1870. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Army industrial fund, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories, Ordnance Corps, Department of the Army, for the period September 27, 1953, to June 30, 1955; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1871. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of March 31, 1956, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1872. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration of this Department on the activities and transactions of the Administration for the period from January 1, 1956, through March 31, 1956, pursuant to section 13 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1873. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to extend the existing application of the Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1874. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 1, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Black Vermillion River at Frankfort, Kans., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted September 29, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 409); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1875. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (1)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1876. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a) (5)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1877. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to Public Law 863, 80th Congress, amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1878. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications

for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1879. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1880. A letter from the Acting Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, authorizing appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 11319. A bill making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2181). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 511. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon the interstate sanitation commission, established by said States pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935; with amendment (Rept. No. 2182). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CARLYLE: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9592. A bill to amend section 403 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers, subject to certain conditions, to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion; without amendment (Rept. No. 2183). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PRIEST: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 849. An act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, cystic fibrosis, and muscular dystrophy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2184). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 7552. A bill to amend sections 220 and 221 (d) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920; with amendment (Rept. No. 2185). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 7887. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction; with amendment (Rept. No. 2186). Referred to the Commit-

tee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 627. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2187). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on Un-American Activities. Report entitled "The Great Pretense, a Symposium on Anti-Stalinism and the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2189). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 9540. A bill to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 2190). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 7890. A bill to authorize the commissioner of public lands to sell public lands located at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, to certain persons; with amendment (Rept. No. 2188). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON:
H. R. 11319. A bill making appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:
H. R. 11320. A bill to amend certain laws effecting the control of narcotics in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:
H. R. 11321. A bill to amend certain laws effecting the control of narcotics in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANFUSO:
H. R. 11322. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BATES:
H. R. 11323. A bill to provide for the modification of the existing project for Salem Harbor, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 11324. A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BERRY:
H. R. 11325. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to donate to Indians certain federally owned personal property no longer required by the Department of the

Interior or other Federal agencies; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 11326. A bill to implement a treaty and agreement with the Republic of Panama by transferring certain property to the Republic of Panama, and adjusting the fiscal obligations of the Panama Canal Company; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 11327. A bill to implement a treaty and agreement with the Republic of Panama by amending the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 11328. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. R. 11329. A bill to provide a soil-bank program for farmers who grow flue-cured tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 11330. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to grant scholarships and fellowships in scientific fields to promote the defense and security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. R. 11331. A bill to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of orchards destroyed or damaged by natural disaster; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 11332. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 11333. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 11334. A bill to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 11335. A bill authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and the East Tennessee Production Credit Association, local units of the Farm Credit Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 11336. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 11337. A bill relating to the applicability of section 164 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to taxes on real property sold before the date of the enactment of such code pursuant to a contract of sale entered into before January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 11338. A bill to provide for the relocation of the National Training School for Boys, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 11339. A bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. R. 11340. A bill to extend for an additional 6 years the authority to make, guar-

antee, and insure loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 11341. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H. R. 11342. A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 11343. A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. Con. Res. 240. Concurrent resolution for the establishment of a joint congressional committee to review the policies and operations of foreign aid; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia:

H. Con. Res. 241. Concurrent resolution for the establishment of a joint congressional committee to review the policies and operations of foreign aid; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 242. Concurrent resolution providing for 10,000 additional copies of the report entitled "Special Study Mission to the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, and the Western Pacific"; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to House Resolution No. 40, relative to the centennial of the birth of Booker T. Washington; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 11344. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Schmalz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 11345. A bill for the relief of Peter Walsh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:

H. R. 11346. A bill for the relief of Camillus Bothwell Jeter; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 11347. A bill for the relief of John M. Basjah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 11348. A bill for the relief of White River Distributors, Inc., and certain other creditors of the Westmoreland Manganese Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 11349. A bill for the relief of Sylvia Kazandjian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 11350. A bill for the relief of Mohamad Akbar Khan (also known as Mohamed Akbar Khan and Muhamad Akbar Khan); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 11351. A bill for the relief of Maria Angela La Faso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 11352. A bill for the relief of Sgt. Mario Grassi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H. R. 11353. A bill for the relief of John Nicholas Christodoulis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 11354. A bill for the relief of Armando Dumas Guillen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 11355. A bill for the relief of Ramon Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1056. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of A. B. Lupold and 48 other residents of Lycoming County, Pa., urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1057. Also, petition of Local No. 411, IATSE, Moving Picture Machine Operators, Williamsport, Pa., protesting the continuance of the 20-percent amusement tax imposed upon the entertainment industry, and urging its repeal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1058. By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of 45 veterans of Fairfield County, Ohio, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1059. Also, petition of 45 veterans of Coolville, Frost, Little Hocking, and Tappers Plains, Ohio, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, urging immediate enactment of a separate and liberal pension program for veterans of World War I and their widows and orphans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1060. By Mr. SHORT: Petition of James Hogg and many other citizens of Springfield, Mo., urging the passage of the Siler bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1061. Also, petition of J. D. Horton and other citizens of Lawrence County, Mo., urging that the Townsend plan be enacted into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1062. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the executive director, the Congress of Freedom, Inc., Omaha, Nebr., requesting Congress to undertake a full-scale public inquiry into the techniques and operations of the well-established pressure patterns designed and employed for the paralysis of anti-Communist activities in the Congress of the United States, etc.; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the

Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 1955 were received after January 20, 1956, too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) \$148. E. (9) \$362.21.

A. American Coal Sales Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$9,708.99. E. (9) \$7,708.99.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$8,584.41. E. (9) \$7,702.85.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$11,830.66. E. (9) \$9,230.66.

A. American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$212.70.

A. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$251.42. E. (9) \$25,165.89.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$4,787.12.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$9,229.71.

A. American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,348.15. E. (9) \$2,345.21.

A. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$1,467.50.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$981.10.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$4,283.36.

A. Gibbs L. Baker, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mastercraft Linen Fabrics Corp., 1071 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Frederick J. Fawcett, Inc., 129 South Street, Boston, Mass.; Hughes Fawcett, Inc., 115 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$27.38.

A. William J. Barnhard, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Tretext Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Grace & Co., 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. George L. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Mrs. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hudson Biery, 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Kenneth M. Birkhead, 1830 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C.

B. American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,346.10. E. (9) \$185.90.

A. Warren B. Bledsoe, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$405. E. (9) \$13.

A. John J. Boland, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$60.

A. Paul H. Bolton, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wholesalers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington,

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Studiengesellschaft für Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen E. V., Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$492.40.

A. James M. Brewbaker, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street, New York City, N. Y.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1118 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Mrs. Rollin Brown, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
E. (9) \$30.

A. Sherman E. Burt, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Coal Sales Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington D. C.
E. (9) \$800.

A. Julian W. Caplan, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. James K. Carr, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$459.67. E. (9) \$141.21.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, Lower Brule Reservation, and Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak.; also Standing Rock Reservation, North and South Dakota.
D. (6) \$1,450.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,817.

A. Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Chapman & Wolfsohn, 923 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azúcar, S. A. de C. V., Balderas 36, Primer Piso, Mexico, D. F.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$900.98.

A. Stewart N. Clarkson, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Mica Fabricators Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$74.35.

A. Warren A. Clohisey, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry W. Colmery, National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.

B. Occidental Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Harry W. Colmery, National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$459.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) \$255. E. (9) \$217.05.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,004,216.50. E. (9) \$5,196.43.

A. Cooperative Health Federation of America, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$217.

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc., 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$6,894.50. E. (9) \$7,736.62.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,625.

A. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$12,497.01. E. (9) \$16,096.80.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 540 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$459.

A. Waters S. Davis, Jr., League City, Tex.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee.
E. (9) \$330.89.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$498.66.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John W. Edelman, 811 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,066.51. E. (9) \$480.02.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,980.11.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$405. E. (9) \$12.

A. David W. Evans and Associates, Phillips Petroleum Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc., Grand Junction, Colo.
D. (6) \$4,523.97. E. (9) \$8,754.41.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Nolen J. Fuqua, Duncan, Okla.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
E. (9) \$755.49.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$625.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stanley Gewirtz, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$90.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of Postmasters, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,700.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Carroll A. Gunderson, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$490. E. (9) \$50.

A. Carl O. Gustafson, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$7,081.71.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,560. E. (9) \$93.62.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$696.85.

A. W. F. Hall, Sparta, Ga.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. L. James Harman, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. A. Paul Hartz, Box 228, Waverly, Va.
B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Wood Fabric Institute, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hardwood Plywood Institute, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert N. Hawes and John A. Gosnell, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United States Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

A. George R. Heidrich, Charles Town, W. Va.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.
B. American Association of Small Business, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Laurance G. Henderson, 1138 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. North American Airlines, Burbank, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. Fuller Holloway, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,800. E. (9) \$211.17.

A. Housewives United, 2915 Foxhall Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$24.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,802.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$2,150.

A. International Council for Exceptional Children.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 705 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The United States Potters Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$276.56.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,374.

A. Rowland F. Kirks, 1800 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1800 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,038. E. (9) \$597.78.

A. J. M. DeW. (Jack) Kyle II, Post Office Box 1520, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$400.12. E. (9) \$638.48.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$862.50.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$375.

A. Norman M. Littell and Charles J. Alexander, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Navajo Tribe of Indians, Window Rock, Ariz.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$10.

A. Powers Luse, 4303 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) \$1,899.05. E. (9) \$1,849.01.

A. John J. Lyons, 3133 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Patent Equity Association, Inc., 540 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$588.01.

A. George McLain, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert H. McNeill, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Beaufort Fisheries, Inc., Beaufort, N. C.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$319.93.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,802.

A. Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. Mica Fabricators Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$156.70.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Vocational Association, Inc.

A. Donald Montgomery, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural, Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,960. E. (9) \$233.49.

A. Monument Builders of America, Inc., 20 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,872. E. (9) \$2,253.62.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Maryland Railroad Association, care of E. H. Burgess, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$73.76.

A. Howard E. Munro, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
E. (9) \$28.56.

A. John H. Myers, 1224 Cleveland Street, Wilmette, Ill.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$115,134.56. E. (9) \$3,651.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, Its Public Relations Department and Its Realtors Washington Committee, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$61,753.46. E. (9) \$37,204.03.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$875.98. E. (9) \$906.69.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$9,319. E. (9) \$14,069.16.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,858.54. E. (9) \$1,418.60.

A. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$662. E. (9) \$375.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$482.09. E. (9) \$1,233.16.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$7,394.17. E. (9) \$7,394.17.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$14,091.50. E. (9) \$11,424.65.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$15,683.83. E. (9) \$15,683.83.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,667.87. E. (9) \$8,126.62.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,246.52. E. (9) \$8,814.24.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Christian P. Norgord, 1617 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Humane Association, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$212.70.

A. Graeme O'Geran, 131 Orvilton Drive, Dewitt, N. Y.

B. The Merchants National Bank & Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. Sam O'Neal, 211 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Power Distributors Information Committee of Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$160.

A. Charles A. Parker, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. George F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
D. (6) \$4,000.03.

A. Pennsylvania-Ohio-New York Committee on Low Niagara-St. Lawrence Power, North Baltimore, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,899.05. E. (9) \$1,849.01.

A. Peoples Lobby, Emory Speer Avant, 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$398. E. (9) \$150.

A. Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Stanley Rector, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Edward O. Rodgers, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$500.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$497.43. E. (9) \$66.33.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

A. James J. Saxon, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers' Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$344.

A. Rosario Scibilia, 378 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$325.50.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$51.05.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers' Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,249.98. E. (9) \$156.80.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, 113 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$32.05.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Treetex Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Grace & Co., 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Sharp and Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Treetex Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Grace & Co., 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Sher, Oppenheimer & Harris, 1026 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. A. S. Aloe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., 1600 West Hill Street, Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) \$9.

A. Paul Sifton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America.
D. (6) \$1,890. E. (9) \$66.58.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., 16 West Moreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) \$3,204.28.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$800.

A. Leland Glen Snarr, 2576 Redondo Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. David W. Evans & Associates Advertising Agency, Phillips Petroleum Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$4,198.76. E. (9) \$4,223.11.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$12,706.93. E. (9) \$12,869.67.

A. Mrs. Joseph Mills Stoll, 4001 61st Street, Brookmont, Washington, D. C.

B. Volunteer Worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$71.18.

A. Surrey, Karask, Gould & Efron, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$237.50.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ruth H. Tegtmeier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. United States Citizens Association, Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.

D. (6) \$963. E. (9) \$1,575.63.

A. Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc., Grand Junction, Colo.

D. (6) \$4,643. E. (9) \$4,523.97.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Philco Corp., Tloga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Bernard Weltzer, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$273.05.

A. Richard H. Wels, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,249.99. E. (9) \$1,888.91.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,971.77. E. (9) \$1,971.77.

A. Kenneth Williamson, Millis Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,568.87. E. (9) \$645.72.

A. Howard Zahniser, 6222 43d Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1955:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data. Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="5">QUARTER</th></tr> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">P</th><th style="width: 15%;">1st</th><th style="width: 15%;">2d</th><th style="width: 15%;">3d</th><th style="width: 15%;">4th</th></tr> <tr> <td style="height: 30px;"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">(Mark one square only)</p>	QUARTER					P	1st	2d	3d	4th					
QUARTER																	
P	1st	2d	3d	4th													

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer." (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" as answer to Item "B."

(b) Separate Reports.—An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report.

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING.—(1) State name, address, and nature of business; (2) if this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers; except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—Section 302 (c).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place <input type="checkbox"/> an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports. | 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the <i>specific</i> legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills. | 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed, in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description; (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution; (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift). |
|---|--|--|

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this Item "C 4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$-----Dues and assessments
2. \$-----Gifts of money or anything of value.
3. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$-----Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$-----Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$-----Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$-----TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

- "The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).
9. \$-----TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
 10. \$-----Borrowed from others during this Quarter
 11. \$-----Repaid to others during the Quarter.

12. \$-----"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": -----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
	("Period" from Jan. 1 through -----, 19-----)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6"), and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$-----Public relations and advertising services
2. \$-----Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$-----Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$-----Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$-----Telephone and telegraph
7. \$-----Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$-----All other expenditures

9. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$-----Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. \$-----TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302 (b).

12. \$-----TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$-----Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$-----Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient	Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Bank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—	Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL	

A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$378.39.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$41.47.

A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,493.04.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,367.72. E. (9) \$4,367.72.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$10,708.06. E. (9) \$10,708.06.

A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,690. E. (9) \$300.05.

A. Thomas H. Alphin, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$78.65.

A. The American Association of Port Authorities, 919 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,001.68. E. (9) \$1,998.15.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$4,276.55. E. (9) \$4,276.55.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$89,465. E. (9) \$30,121.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$34,306.75.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$18,852.08.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$419.79.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$165,833.43.

A. The American Legion, National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$56,843.37. E. (9) \$26,594.11.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,002.92. E. (9) \$4,269.40.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$610.69. E. (9) \$610.69.

A. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$11,646.87.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$7,999.70.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$73,316.82. E. (9) \$8,711.01.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$476,218.66. E. (9) \$2,776.70.

A. The American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund (Legislative), 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,013.74. E. (9) \$2,986.81.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,526.23. E. (9) \$1,526.23.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,543.23. E. (9) \$1,685.55.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$39,396. E. (9) \$15,866.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$357.

A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$37,427.71. E. (9) \$16,637.15.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,107.04. E. (9) \$2,107.04.

A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1,349.

A. American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$195.12.

A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$17,000. E. (9) \$14,847.58.

A. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$1,467.50.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,104.29.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$8,660.21. E. (9) \$15,919.24.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,760. E. (9) \$2,661.92.

A. Samuel W. Anderson, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,249.99.

A. John R. Arant, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$57.85.

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1115 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Class 1 railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,111.09.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$28.93.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$25,751.58. E. (9) \$9,913.90.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$46,402.59. E. (9) \$46,402.59.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,878.93. E. (9) \$1,878.93.

A. Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,345.63. E. (9) \$3,345.63.

A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 4, Box 126, Vienna, Va.

B. Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3327 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$35.35.

A. George P. Baker, 808 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. John A. Baker, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$146.95.

A. George W. Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Hartman Barber, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,028.24. E. (9) \$690.47.

A. Carlisle Barger and Associates, 614 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$781. E. (9) \$1,211.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$948.75. E. (9) \$240.71.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reciprocal Inter-Insurers Federal Tax Committee, United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. William J. Barnhard, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Tretext Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; and Grace & Co. (West Coast), 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Burton N. Behling, 814 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$107. E. (9) \$10.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,765.51.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$101.49.

A. Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The G. B. Macke Corp., 212 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Automatic Canteen Company of America, Merchandising Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.; National Automatic Merchandising Association, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$20.

A. Tell Berna, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Raymond Berry, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$960. E. (9) \$1,535.82.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$2,450.44.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,899. E. (9) \$378.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate.

E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

A. Henry Bison, Jr., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$233.70.

A. John H. Bivins, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$925. E. (9) \$610.05.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Thomas D. Blake, 4664 Reservoir Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States-Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,550. E. (9) \$15.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$615.39. E. (9) \$308.06.

A. Henry W. Blalock, Sr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Central Electric Power Cooperative, Jefferson City, Mo.; Northwest Electric Power Cooperative, Cameron, Mo.; Western Farmers Electric Cooperative, Anadarko, Okla.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Charles B. Blankenship, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,609.53. E. (9) \$2,609.53.

A. Charles J. Bloch, 520 First National Bank Building, Macon, Ga.

B. Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$1,133.26.

A. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hyman Bookbinder, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,124.98. E. (9) \$306.

A. Borax Cartel Story, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,620.64.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$399.87.

A. Ray B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$39.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William E. Boyle, Providence, R. I.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$80.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery

Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$332.80.

A. Harold P. Braman, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings and Loan League, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$450.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.

B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,499.97. E. (9) \$180.45.

A. Clark L. Brody, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

D. (6) \$484.62. E. (9) \$27.04.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$5,928.78. E. (9) \$5,928.78.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$437.50. E. (9) \$7.25.

A. C. R. Brown, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,728.40.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$4,137.56.

A. Paul W. Brown, 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$16.05.

A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Toby E. G. Brunner, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Carl S. Buchanan, 404 Hollister Building, Lansing, Mich.

B. Michigan Motor Bus Association.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$168.75.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$26.30.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,350.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$30.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and National Federation of Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Donald T. Burke, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$172. E. (9) \$35.09.

A. Thomas H. Burke, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Union United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$995.67. E. (9) \$640.69.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$6,696.95. E. (9) \$6,252.26.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$25.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,550. E. (9) \$506.50.

A. Bernard N. Burnstine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,875.03.

A. Sherman E. Burt, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Coal Sales Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles C. Butler, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$266.66. E. (9) \$3.39.

A. Lawrence V. Byrnes, 401 Third Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,313.50.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$16.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$46.02.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,307.66. E. (9) \$230.77.

A. Daniel W. Cannon, 303 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, 303 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$24.50.

A. John L. Carey, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$100.

A. James K. Carr, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$448.23. E. (9) \$62.02.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. T. C. Carroll, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank, Canton, Ohio and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,300.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,285.97.

A. Chauncey P. Carter, Jr., 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Clarence B. Carter, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
B. Railroad Pension Conference, P. O. Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

A. William L. Carter, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$115. E. (9) \$14.30.

A. Ralph H. Case, 889 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Lower Brule Reservation and Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak.; also Standing Rock Reservation, N. and S. Dak.

A. Paul M. Castiglioni, 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$499.98. E. (9) \$549.71.

A. Benjamin F. Castle, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Larry Cates, 861 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Clarence N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,368.12.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$910.00. E. (9) \$336.41.

A. Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
D. (6) \$2,137.20. E. (9) \$2,799.11.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,251.62. E. (9) \$3,807.45.

A. Alex. M. Clark, 715 Indiana Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$5,500.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$83.12.

A. Omer W. Clark, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) 2,769.24.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,025.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Association, Habana, Cuba, and the Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Association, Habana, Cuba.
E. (9) \$553.98.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.
B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.
D. (6) \$45.27. E. (9) \$55.83.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$137.50.

A. Clarence F. Cockrell, 501 Patrick Street, Portsmouth, Va.
B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, P. O. Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$125.67.

A. Coles & Goertner, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$231.63.

A. Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. The Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$669.57.

A. Colorado River Association, 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$29,942.51.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$5,593.82.

A. Committee on Laws, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$9,150.48.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,205. E. (9) \$17,671.28.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,278,433.97. E. (9) \$5,059.97.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Anne Arundel County and Prince Georges County, Md.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Counsel for Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Salt Producers Association, 726 La Salle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Lawrence R. Condon, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Estate of Mary Clark DeBrabant and Katherine C. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Cone, 315 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pan American World Airways System, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$61.05.

A. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$48.04.

A. J. Robert Conroy, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$747.99. E. (9) \$10.50.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 512 South Market Street, Wichita, Kans.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. Wilmer A. Cooper, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,437.51. E. (9) \$236.23.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$649.59.

A. John M. Costello, 3434 Porter Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American League for an Undivided Ireland, care of Charles T. Rice, 122 East 42d Street, New York City, N. Y.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$9,600. E. (9) \$7,317.49.

A. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
D. (6) \$37,567.43. E. (9) \$21,288.11.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$15,832.04. E. (9) \$11,647.52.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$26.50.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago & North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$36.54.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Club Managers Association of America, 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) \$29.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$288.39.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., et al.
E. (9) \$6.82.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$782.12.

A. Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Joseph Ross, in care of Poses, Katcher & Driesen, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$250.

A. A. M. Crawford, 718 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$322.75.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$119,426.05. E. (9) \$560.

A. Robert A. Crichton, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$191.70.

A. Edward B. Crosland, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,375.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 540 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$669.57. E. (9) \$669.57.

A. John C. Cuneo, Post Office Box 1054, Modesto, Calif.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,182.55. E. (9) \$1,480.44.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
D. (6) \$525.

A. Bernard Cushman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. R. Ammi Cutter, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$27.45.

A. R. Harvey Dastrup, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,406.25. E. (9) \$36.23.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$917.48. E. (9) \$927.12.

A. Bertram G. Davis, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$1,590.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Clearing Industrial District, Inc., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Trustees under the will of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, care of the Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Ontario Land Co., 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.
E. (9) \$393.14.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$5,600. E. (9) \$1,170.57.

A. Sherlock Davis, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Waters S. Davis, Jr., League City, Tex.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$43.26.

A. Tony T. Dechant, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$298.76.

A. Richard A. Dell, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$787.50.

A. Casimir deRham, Jr., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 1728 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. R. T. DeVaney, 1918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,300.

A. George J. Dietz, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$23.61.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, 312 Court House, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,826.25. E. (9) \$201.25.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$2,769.24.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$2,762.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$400.50. E. (9) \$400.50.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$14,359.88. E. (9) \$13,862.55.

A. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$12,442.42.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$1,599.98.

A. James L. Donnelly, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$325.29.

A. Robert F. Donoghue, 236 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,625.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$118.75.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,582.59. E. (9) \$39.25.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$18.35.

A. James W. Douthat, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. M. J. Dowd, El Centro, Calif.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, State Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$225.

A. Ben DuBois, Sauk Centre, Minn.

B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 11-134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. B. Dunkerley, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$462.50. E. (9) \$135.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$232.50.

A. William M. Dunn, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$22.90.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,276. E. (9) \$599.34.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3.12. E. (9) \$28.70.

A. John W. Edelman, 811 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,203.49. E. (9) \$453.56.

A. Bernard H. Ehrlich, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, Homer Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$950.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,801.35.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Newell W. Ellison, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,750.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,300. E. (9) \$220.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 16th Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$8,295. E. (9) \$79.39.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

A. Robert B. Ely, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Emergency Conservation Committee, 767 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$10,126. E. (9) \$10,320.03.

A. K. Blyth Emmons, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$251.45.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.

E. (9) \$862.29.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.
E. (9) \$640.58.

A. Charles J. Fain, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$275.

A. Edward Falck & Co., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Gas distribution companies.
D. (6) \$6,343.75. E. (9) \$2,916.49.

A. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$104,109.61. E. (9) \$27,598.09.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 5508 Montgomery Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$150.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Sugarcane League, New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsme Sugar Producers Association, Fellsme, Fla.; and Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.

D. (6) \$8,353.59. E. (9) \$2,203.59.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$9.26.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$337.50.

A. Stephen Fitzgerald & Co., Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$4,100. E. (9) \$609.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$73.12.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,555.55. E. (9) \$69.30.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
 E. (9) \$1,788.29.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
 E. (9) \$1,376.30.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
 D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$3,186.95.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 404 Evans Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Forest Farmers Association, box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
 E. (9) \$352.91.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$712.50. E. (9) \$19.70.

A. J. Carter Fort, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,261.63. E. (9) \$3.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$13.08.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N. C.
 D. (6) \$835. E. (9) \$835.

A. Robert W. Frase, 812 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,095. E. (9) \$827.65.

A. Robert W. Frase, 812 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Postal Committee for Books, 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,825. E. (9) \$1,389.55.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Retail Druggists, D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,124.

A. C. H. Frazier, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 1401 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Walter Freedman, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corp., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$22.34.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$40.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$27,385.59. E. (9) \$19,476.81.

A. George Milan Fuller, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Nolen J. Fuqua, Duncan, Okla.
 B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
 D. (6) \$185.24. E. (9) \$185.24.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,450.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 B. Minnesota Railroads.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$602.77.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$40.50.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$6.85.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,568.17. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Gus F. Geissler, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
 B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$312.85.

A. General Gas Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$11,910. E. (9) \$24,740.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, H. K. Brehmer, and C. S. McMahon, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Leo E. George, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Earnest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,509.38. E. (9) \$183.60.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$3,050. E. (9) \$710.16.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hugh V. Gittinger, Jr., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry W. Goodall, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$162.49.

A. John A. Gosnell, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Adhesives Manufacturers' Association of America, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$40.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$5,357.53. E. (9) \$4,798.69.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
 E. (9) \$65.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$18,379.90. E. (9) \$7,619.05.

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
 B. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$862.29.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$80. E. (9) \$11.95.

A. Ernest W. Greene, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, post office box 2450, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Francis T. Greene, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$276.31.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. I. J. Gromfne, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Carroll A. Gunderson, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$490. E. (9) \$52.

A. John J. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,519.96. E. (9) \$320.89.

A. Mrs. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,669.98. E. (9) \$193.44.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$377.92. E. (9) \$347.07.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,671.87. E. (9) \$61.17.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,083.31. E. (9) \$25.45.

A. Radford Hall, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$1,167.57.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,354.12. E. (9) \$156.90.

A. Joseph J. Hammer, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,706.55. E. (9) \$581.55.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William A. Hanscom, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$2,055. E. (9) \$180.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$1,212.88.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,066.62. E. (9) \$192.97.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. T. Wade Harrison, room 812, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$15.52.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,616.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Wood Fabric Institute, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$10.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hardwood Plywood Institute, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$25.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. U. S. Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$10.65.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,650. E. (9) \$165.60.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$12.55.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$14.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$93.05.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$400.

A. William B. Henderson, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,872. E. (9) \$2,893.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$304. E. (9) \$304.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$27.46.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Brewers' Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,013.29.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.
E. (9) \$718.80.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$196.88.

A. W. E. Himsforth, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. Council of Local Gas Companies, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,325.35. E. (9) \$75.35.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Frank N. Hoffman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,200.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$75.

A. Charles Holloway, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$228.75.

A. Fuller Holloway, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$5,000.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Victor Hood, 4200 Clagett Road, Hyattsville, Md.
 B. Journeymen Barbers and Hairdressers International Union, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$2,561.86. E. (9) \$796.36.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Estate of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$5,600. E. (9) \$1,170.57.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Warehousemen's Association.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.
 B. National Dairy Products Corp., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$236.78.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,796.

A. William T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
 D. (6) \$2,580. E. (9) \$287.30.

A. Raymond E. Hughes, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$74.66.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$275.

A. W. C. Hushing, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,302. E. (9) \$420.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$2,260.86.

A. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
 D. (6) \$86,870. E. (9) \$12,441.22.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$90,720.07. E. (9) \$7,575.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$2,868.97.

A. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. (9) \$410.42.

A. International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$148.22.

A. Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$25.70.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
 D. (6) \$1,218.75. E. (9) \$162.43.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$300.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 541 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Societe Internationale Pour Participation Industrielles et Commerciales, S. A. Peter Merianstr 19, Basle, Switzerland.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Ice Industries, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, Mountain Pine, Ark.
 B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 1006 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
 B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$135.39.

A. J. P. Johnson, 17 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, Jr.
 B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,615.68. E. (9) \$55.82.

A. W. D. Johnson, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. and B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$37,686. E. (9) \$37,686.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$15.75.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 705 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The United States Potters Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$548.34.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$675.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$202.68.

A. Journeymen Barbers and Hairdressers International Union, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.
 E. (9) \$2,561.86.

A. Orrin G. Judd, 655 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. Dr. Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wai Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$2.44.

A. Robert I. Kabat, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$95.87.

A. David K. Kadane, 250 Old Country Road, Mineola, N. Y.
 B. Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Road, Mineola, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$378.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$943.92.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$100.50.

A. Arthur C. Keefe, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. War Department Beneficial Association, United States Department of Labor Beneficial Association, and United States Departments of Commerce and Justice Beneficial Association, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$12,500.

A. James C. Kelley, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Joseph Duff Kelly, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$34.29.

A. James P. Kem, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Elizabeth A. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$15.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,999.99. E. (9) \$673.38.

A. William J. Kennard, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$82.95.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$237.50.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$3,100. E. (9) \$92.09.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$445.40. E. (9) \$938.02.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
 D. (6) \$3,150. E. (9) \$293.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$654.72. E. (9) \$692.63.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$875.01. E. (9) \$148.14.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$127.50. E. (9) \$56.17.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. King, Noble & Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Thomas R. Kingsley, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bill Kirchner, Sauk Centre, Minn.
 B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$36.43.

A. Rowland F. Kirks, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,038. E. (9) \$1,156.23.

A. W. H. Kittrell, 207 Commercial Building, Dallas, Tex.
 B. West Central Texas Oil and Gas Association, 503 F. & M. Bank Building, Abilene, Tex.
 D. (6) \$21,374.19. E. (9) \$3,986.86.

A. Clarence C. Klocks, 2623 North Van Dorn Street, Alexandria, Va.
 B. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Agricultural Limestone Institution, Inc., 619 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$45.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Crushed Limestone Institution, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$15.

A. Georgia Koonce, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$910.

A. Kreeger, Ragland & Shapiro, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Alden Lown, receiver of the joint venture of Barrett & Hilp, McDonald & Rutherford, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,932.19. E. (9) \$3,737.09.

A. Frank W. Kuehl, 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$54.95.

A. Catherine G. Kuhne, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,605. E. (9) \$4,656.67.

A. Harold M. LaFont, 419 Skaggs Building, Plainview, Tex.
 B. Grain Sorghums Producers' Association, Box 77, Bushland, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,351.53.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 905 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. James W. Lamberton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. A. M. Lampley, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,750.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$249.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
 D. (6) \$999.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 718 Insurance Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,275.

A. William C. Lantaff, 916 Du Pont Building, Miami, Fla.
 B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$746.96.

A. La Roe, Winn & Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers' Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$3,013.32.

A. La Roe, Winn & Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The National Independent Meat Packers' Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$3,196.54.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$8,749.98. E. (9) \$2.40.

A. Randall J. LeBoeuf, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$183.48.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$75.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$4,092.76.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$67.18.

A. James R. Lee, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Water Heater Division, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (10) \$183.46.

A. Legislative Committee of Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Legislative Council, National Anti-dumping Committee, Inc., 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Artemas C. Leslie, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Hal Leyshon, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,998.98. E. (9) \$9,589.51.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,096.05. E. (9) \$5,096.05.

A. Leo F. Lightner, 717 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Engineers and Scientists of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Madison Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$65.95.

A. Leo Lipson, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert W. Lishman, 412 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$628.13. E. (9) \$233.13.

A. Walter J. Little, 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,588.67. E. (9) \$2,681.68.

A. John M. Littlepage, 15th and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Pipe Line Companies, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,750.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Benjamin H. Long, 2746 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

B. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$710.75.

A. Leonard Lopez, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,749.93. E. (9) \$15.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

A. Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 500 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. S. A. Healy Co., 61 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

A. Joe T. Lovett, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$0.80.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Lowenstein, Pitcher, Spence, Hotchkiss, Amann & Parr, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Sydney Lubarr, 9202 Chanute Drive, Bethesda, Md.

B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$106.20.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$106.20.

nue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. State Loan & Finance Corp., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place South, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,781.21. E. (9) \$59.73.

A. A. E. Lyon, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association.

D. (6) \$750.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,791.67. E. (9) \$509.46.

A. John J. Lyons, 3133 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Patent Equity Association, Inc., 540 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$511.50.

A. Avery McBee, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

A. Robert J. McBride, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,033.33.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,712.28. E. (9) \$29.20.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$162.72.

A. Angus McDonald.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,550.97. E. (9) \$263.30.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Alaska Juneau Goldmining Co., 425 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, S. A., Avenue Insurgentes No. 452, Mexico City, D. T.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$32.36.

A. McDonnell and Slattery, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 500 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

D. (6) \$781.25. E. (9) \$1,069.98.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.

B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$250.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Taxpayers, U. S. A., 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. V. McLaughlin, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,875. E. (9) \$386.38.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$709.75.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Optometric Association, 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$28.23.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$1.75.

A. John G. Macfarlan, Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Express Agency, Second and I Streets NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$151.25. E. (9) \$17.20.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Confectioners' Association, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Maclay, Morgan & Williams, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$989.75. E. (9) \$496.43.

A. James B. Madaris, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$437.50.

A. William J. Mahon, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Associated Railroads of New York State.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$212.40.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, P. O. Box 1170, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) \$375.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$2,375.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,625.78. E. (9) \$93.60.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,796.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$296.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$17.70.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112-18 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. Edwin G. Martin, 717 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$11.

A. John M. Martin, Jr., 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 1217 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee on Japanese American Evacuation Claims, 12427 Milton Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 1217 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$80.

A. Walter J. Mason, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,899. E. (9) \$372.

A. P. H. Mathews, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,993.96. E. (9) \$1,059.61.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$16.38.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$105.55.

A. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, State Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$2,025.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,152.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$450.

A. The Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1002 L & N. Building, Louisville, Ky.

E. (9) \$170.68.

A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$179.66.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles C. Miller, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$174.99. E. (9) \$25.01.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. The Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$27.36.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Josephine S. Bogert, care of Charles M. Krizman, 37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Kensington Co. (G. T. Forbes and Theodore M. Jacobs), San Diego, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 1028 Electric Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$2,226. E. (9) \$131.53.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. (9) \$11.59.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., and Robert K. Eifler, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. John H. Davis, Harriett O. Davis, Harry Handley Cloutier, Elinor S. Cloutier, Estate of Henri M. Cloutier, deceased, Harry M. Cloutier, executor, and Margaret S. Cloutier, Seattle, Wash.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., Robert K. Eifler, and Richard A. Mullens, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Vocational Association, Inc.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$9.30.

A. George W. Morgan, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. F. E. Mollin, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$4,400. E. (9) \$427.57.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street, Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$368.24.

A. Donald Montgomery, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,720. E. (9) \$683.33.

A. Monument Builders of America, Inc., 20 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,872. E. (9) \$2,253.62.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Maryland Railroad Association, care of E. H. Burgess, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Robert A. Drum, Metz Brewing Co., Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$3,595.48. E. (9) \$55.44.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.
E. (9) \$3.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$2.87.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Salyer Water District, Post Office Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.
E. (9) \$43.33.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,255. E. (9) \$157.60.

A. Morris Plan Corporation of America, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$3,783.79.

A. Giles Morrow, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,375.03. E. (9) \$121.30.

A. Harold G. Mosler, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$589.50.

A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Movers' Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$625.25. E. (9) \$625.25.

A. Fisher Muldrow, Post Office Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

B. Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,426.26.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Howard E. Munro, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$1,226.08.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$118.75.

A. Music Publishers' Association of the United States, 47 West 63d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$59.48.

A. Francis J. Myers, 2026 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$474.70.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
E. (9) \$352.91.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,166.93. E. (9) \$2,166.93.

A. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 601 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$14,193.75. E. (9) \$211.20.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$63,546.34. E. (9) \$17,574.69.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,148.25. E. (9) \$4,816.89.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$214.58. E. (9) \$214.58.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$750.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,820.80. E. (9) \$392.62.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$11,874.15. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$279,104.40. E. (9) \$2,115.19.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,350. E. (9) \$961.76.

A. National Committee of Shippers and Receivers, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$129.88.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, care of D. G. Ward, Matheson Building, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$27.70.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$5,905.93. E. (9) \$5,905.93.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Council for Export Credits, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$17,155. E. (9) \$4,790.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$646.49. E. (9) \$646.49.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$964.95. E. (9) \$883.48.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$43.11. E. (9) \$43.11.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$167,690.20. E. (9) \$12,148.94.

A. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$15,045.84. E. (9) \$1,727.45.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,764.62. E. (9) \$1,764.62.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$22,175.57. E. (9) \$17,823.23.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,469.75. E. (9) \$1,190.71.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,616.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,280.11. E. (9) \$1,218.47.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,082.79. E. (9) \$4,082.79.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$46,111.60. E. (9) \$3,167.05.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$10,179.97. E. (9) \$14,365.93.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,658.21. E. (9) \$590.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$4,242.03.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$17,347.49. E. (9) \$6,128.52.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$15,550.21. E. (9) \$15,550.21.

A. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$259,693.89. E. (9) \$1,156.75.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 2834 Central Street, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$4,985.14.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$158,537.75. E. (9) \$1,438.36.

A. The National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,210.28. E. (9) \$2,210.28.

A. The National Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,382.15. E. (9) \$3,000.58.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,275. E. (9) \$10,073.87.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$15.55.

A. George S. Newcomer, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Blake T. Newton, Jr., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,937.49.

A. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$723.86.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Russ Nixon, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$260.

A. Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Wei-Kuan Chang and wife, Su Chen Wei Chang, 825 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$5.18.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$727.50. E. (9) \$49.18.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.
D. (6) \$100.

A. E. M. Norton, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$125.

A. Charles E. Noyes, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$95.77.

A. John Lord O'Brien, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,750.

A. Gerald H. O'Brien, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$28,314.12.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2060 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$184.45.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Mira Quesada 376, Of. 504, Lima, Peru.
D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$237.55.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$138.64.

A. Graeme O'Geran, 131 Orvilton Drive, Dewitt, N. Y.
B. The Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. (9) \$3,760.16.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) \$23.08. E. (9) \$2.

A. E. L. Oliver, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert Oliver, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,345.46.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,370. E. (9) \$39.05.

A. Samuel Omasta, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$15.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$4,022.31.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

E. (9) \$928.58.

A. Thomas R. Owens, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,690. E. (9) \$445.50.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$74.51.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,625.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 611 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$50.24.

A. R. L. Patterson, Oxford, Kans.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Dodge City, Kans.

E. (9) \$1,121.

A. James G. Patton, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$1,401.96.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. N. R. Caine & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$129.20.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. S. Gumbel Realty & Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

E. (9) \$23.84.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$63.81.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,916.66. E. (9) \$169.76.

A. Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$1.35.

A. Hugh Peterson.

B. Georgia Power Co., 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Hugh Peterson.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$4.73. E. (9) \$174.46.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,700. E. (9) \$88.29.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. People's Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$13.08.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Tomoka Land Co., Sebring, Fla.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$35.23.

A. J. E. Phillips, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$400.

A. Albert T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

D. (6) \$213.66. E. (9) \$269.85.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$53.54.

A. Piper & Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. The People's Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$8.66.

A. Walter C. Ploeser, 50 South Bemiston Avenue, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$1,005.46.

A. J. Francis Pohlauss, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$5.

A. Poole, Shroyer & Denbo, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Sunkist Growers, Inc., and California Walnut Growers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers, Portland, Oreg.; and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$565.16. E. (9) \$22.83.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$100.

A. Nelson J. Post, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$384.73.

A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,662.72.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Allen Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$157.50. E. (9) \$22.05.

A. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, 410 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$19.04.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Devalin Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$287.24.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Little & Christman, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$242.95.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$843.75. E. (9) \$303.73.

A. Edmund R. Purves, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$290.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

E. (9) \$170.82.

A. F. Miles Radigan, 3601 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,925.

A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
E. (9) \$120.53.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Dewitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3537 Haynie Avenue, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Post Office Box 48, Durant, Okla.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Joint Committee of the National Creameries Association and the American Butter Institute, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$2,369.18.

A. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,043.65. E. (9) \$5,043.65.

A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$220.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the U. S., 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$39,200.49.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U. S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$6,164.25. E. (9) \$8,459.71.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Grower's Association of California, 2201 F Street, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) \$333.65.

A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$10.

A. Thomas E. Rhodes, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. F. F. Claveau, Post Office Box 1958, Anchorage, Alaska.

A. Arthur Rhorer, Peoples Building, Middlesborough, Ky.

B. Miss Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Roland Rice, 618 Perpetual Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$414.38.

A. George D. Riley, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,899. E. (9) \$450.

A. John J. Riley, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$839.40.

A. H. J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (5) \$820. E. (9) \$659.82.

A. E. W. Rising, 1215 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Beet Growers Association, Post Office Box 742, Great Falls, Mont.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$237.03.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Frank L. Roberts, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$100.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$90.75.

A. Edward O. Rodgers, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$741.47.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Watson Rogers, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 827 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. James F. Rowan, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$93.75.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$195.06.

A. Francis M. Russell, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$196.68.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$441.16.

A. William H. Ryan, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,249.91. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,250.01. E. (9) \$201.34.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 705 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 705 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Harrison Sasscer, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$191.25.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$148.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. James J. Saxon, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$344.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N. J.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station

Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$720.

A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$17.88.

A. Jack Garrett Scott, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. W. J. Sears, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$100.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harry See, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. (9) \$6.10.

A. Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$12.58. E. (9) \$139.16.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$55.15.

A. Sharp & Bogan, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Tree-

tex Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Grace & Co. (west coast), 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$134.54.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Elof Hansson, Inc., 225 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Tree-

tex Corp., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Grace & Co. (west coast), 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$134.54.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,582.49.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Association of Port Authorities, Washington, D. C., and Airport Operators Council, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$161.90.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$131.25.

A. Manly Sheppard, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, 24 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

E. (9) \$8.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Paul Sifton, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

D. (6) \$1,680. E. (9) \$1,427.80.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$6,469.39.

A. Stephen Sliphor, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$26.

A. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.

D. (6) \$3,948.50. E. (9) \$3,344.69.

A. T. W. Smiley, 1040 La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$749.18.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,250.

A. James R. Smith, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,666.67. E. (9) \$980.23.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,897.

A. Purcell L. Smith, 5053 Loughboro Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wallace M. Smith, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mutual Alliance, 20 Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$167.11.

A. J. D. Snyder, 10401 La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$86.68.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$661.50.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$53,424.20. E. (9) \$26,583.12.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$78. E. (9) \$36.94.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,148.83. E. (9) \$507.15.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$4,363.48.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$15.50.

A. Samuel Elliot Stavisky, 9307 Singleton Drive, Bethesda, Md.

B. Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba, and Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba.

E. (9) \$459.

A. Nell F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D. C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Chicago Rental Trailer Association, Chicago, Ill.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 519 South Broadway, Wichita, Kans.

A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$238.96.

A. Erskine Stewart, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,380.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,962.20. E. (9) \$87.20.

A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$11.35.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$50.

A. O. R. Strackbein, as executive secretary of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 915 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,631.92.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Allied Printing Trades Association, Post Office Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, as chairman for the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,875.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$4.

A. J. E. Sturrock, Post Office Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Water Conservation Association, Post Office Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$962.26.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$553.59. E. (9) \$401.26.

A. Glenn J. Talbott, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,120. E. (9) \$148.

A. Barrett Godwin Tawressey, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$400.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Tyre Taylor, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$295.54.

A. Miss Ruth Tegtmeyer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West 15th, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) \$5,405. E. (9) \$6,227.46.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$230.95.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.
D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$494.02.

A. W. M. Thomas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Postal Transport Association, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$1,778.33.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,476.90.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,745.63. E. (9) \$16.78.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$12.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$508.41. E. (9) \$16.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Solano County, Calif.
D. (6) \$295. E. (9) \$367.09.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,418.75. E. (9) \$133.46.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Tomoka Land Co., Sebring, Fla.

A. Touche, Niven, Bailey & Smart, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$497.51.

A. Harry L. Towe, 241 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$507.61.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$105.50.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,215.59. E. (9) \$92.32.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Ore.
B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Ore.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Post Office Box 493, Balboa, C. Z.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$88.34.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$796.66.

A. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. United States Citizens Association, Canal Zone, Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.
D. (6) \$100.85. E. (9) \$1,292.19.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$79,361.15. E. (9) \$21,848.07.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$16,627.07.

A. R. G. Van Buskirk, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Vegetable Growers Association of America, Inc., 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$70.49.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$41.60.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

E. (8) \$3,003.37.

A. Stanley W. Vogt, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,315.68. E. (9) \$177.51.

A. Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Claude R. Wallace, 1453 Harvard Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Woollen H. Walshe, 2800 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$480.99. E. (9) \$388.31.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,075.50. E. (9) \$71.11.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. P. K. Ward, 8 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Quaffe M. Ward, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$14.90.

A. William C. Warren, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Webb & Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$135.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 1728 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,545.50. E. (9) \$3,085.97.

A. Washington Real Estate Board, Inc., 312 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Vincent T. Wasielewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,472.50. E. (9) \$1,025.22.

A. J. R. Watson, 1 I. C. Railroad Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, 1 I. C. Railroad Passenger Station, Jackson, Mich.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York, N. Y.

B. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association and the Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$9,000. E. (9) \$1,176.61.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,256.80. E. (9) \$1,064.24.

A. E. E. Webster, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,265.90.

A. Wei-Kuan Chang and Su Chen Wei Chang (wife), 825 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Wayne M. Weishaar, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,300. E. (9) \$1.95.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$378.93.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$257.83.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.

E. (9) \$635.23.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 2201 F Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,066.79. E. (9) \$1,425.99.

A. Robert V. Westfall, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. George Y. Wheeler II, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio Corporation of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Montana Power Co., Electric Building, Butte, Mont.
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$1.25.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$110.65.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Herbert P. Wilkins, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 417 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) 330.33.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) \$5.70.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath Agency, Oreg.
E. (9) \$8.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.
E. (9) \$53.74.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Quinalt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.
E. (9) \$2.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
E. (9) \$2.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Ute Indian Tribe of Uintah and Ouray Reservation, et al.
E. (9) \$195.84.

A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Leon W. Williams, 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$26.28.

A. Hugh S. Williamson, 1016 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Williamson, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,200. E. (9) \$569.84.

A. C. Raymond Wilson, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$275.88.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$346.66.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$900.10.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$4,021.95.

A. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Committee for Broadening Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$4,021.95.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex., et al.

D. (6) \$6,076.69. E. (9) \$1,324.23.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 818 Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,526.15. E. (9) \$1,317.55.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$3,034.27.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,468.70. E. (9) \$148.19.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Donald A. Young.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,560.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, et al.

A. Edgar A. Zingman, 300 Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville, Ky.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$129.52.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter of 1956:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of the pages should be "4," "4," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed).

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C 4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

A. American Automobile Association, Inc., 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Munitions Carriers Conference, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.

A. N. W. Barber, 5358 Chillum Place NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Household Finance Corp., 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American National Theatre and Academy, 1545 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The League of New York Theatre, Inc., and the National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 234 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Concert Managers, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Beghtol, Mason, Knudsen & Dickeson, 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Burton N. Behling, 814 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Berge, Fox & Arent, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, AFL-CIO, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Leo V. Bodine, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Roland Boyd, McKinney, Tex.

B. Hub Hill, 2121 North Field Street, Dallas, Tex., and Elliott Construction Co., Sherman, Tex.

A. William E. Boyle, Providence, R. I.

B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

A. Lyman Brewster, Birney, Mont.

B. National Livestock Brand Conference, Salem, Ore.

A. Brookhart, Becker & Dorsey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Agencia Industrial, C. por A., Post Office Box 197, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

A. C. R. Brown, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Toby E. G. Brunner, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert R. Bryant, 203 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Clint Bush, 105 East 70th Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Daniel W. Cannon, 303 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, 303 World Center Building Washington, D. C.

A. Frankie Childers, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Harry W. Colmery, National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.

B. Occidental Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Harry W. Colmery, National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.

B. Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.

A. Committee on Joint Resolution, 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Anne Arundel County and Prince Georges County, Md.

A. Contracting Plasterers' International Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Corn Millers' Federation, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Club Managers Association of America, 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Committee on Joint Resolution, 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Arnold H. Dadian, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Rowe-Doherty Associates, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 1728 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Edna Eaton Dossett, 687 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. H. G. Doyle, Jr., 7028 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.

B. Naval Reserve Association, 1126 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. H. G. Doyle, Jr., 7028 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.

B. Reserve Equalization Committee.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, AFL-CIO, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Michael Patrick Egan, Curtis and Forrest Avenues, Warrenville, Ill.

A. Alfred J. Elliott, Post Office Box 134, Tulare, Calif.

B. Appearing in the interest of the county of Tulare, a political subdivision of the State of California, Hall of Records, 210 North Court Street, Visalia, Calif.

A. William V. Ellis, 951 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Walter M. Evans, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

A. Dr. B. W. Fairbanks, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dry Milk Institute, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. T. D. Faust, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. and B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

A. James G. Frechette, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

A. Gordon H. Garland, Post Office Box 507, Woodlake, Calif.

B. Salyer Water District, Post Office Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Jake D. Hill, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S. C.

B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S. C.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association, Inc., 3420 Dent Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wallace M. Jopling, People's Hardware Building, Lake City, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1148 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Leo Howard Kerns, 3420 Dent Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association, Inc., 3420 Dent Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. King, Noble & Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. E. Kite, Sr., 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Georgia Koonce, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. National Institution of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Legislative Council, National Anti-Dumping Committee, Inc., 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic of Panama, Panama, Panama.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. State Loan & Finance Corp., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. A. McClintock, 7447 North Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 435 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., 425 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, S. A. Avenue Insurgentes No. 432, Mexico City, D. F.

A. John G. Macfarlan, Railway Express Agency, Inc., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., Washington, D. C.

A. Maclay, Morgan & Williams, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. James B. Madaris, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Don Mahon, Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.

A. William J. Mahon, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Associated Railroads of New York State, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. G. Barron Mallory, 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Philip Merryman, Booth Hill Road, Trumbull, Conn.

B. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. James E. Milano, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Boston & Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Estate of Josephine S. Bogert, care of Charles M. Kritzman, 37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Kensington Co., San Diego, Calif.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Cornelia S. Roberts.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Salyer Water District, Post Office Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.

A. Irving Moskovitz, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Countess Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Francis J. Myers, 2026 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

A. National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Plumbing Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, Washington, D. C.

A. Naval Reserve Association, 1126 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. George S. Newcomer, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Gerald H. O'Brien, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. E. L. Oliver, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John E. O'Neill, 604 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Brewers' Association of America, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. A. W. Paris, Bellevue Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend plan for national insurance.

A. L. M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control and Conservation Association, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.

A. Joseph O. Parker, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. R. L. Patterson, Oxford, Kans.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Dodge City, Kans.

A. Maurice G. Paul, Jr., 1922 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Federal Excise Tax Council, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. N. R. Calne and Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

A. Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Piper & Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Karl R. Price, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Miss Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert J. Remaley, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dry Milk Institute, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association, 2201 F Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. Arthur W. Rhorer, People's Building, Middlesboro, Ky.

B. Miss Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry Rieck, Preston, Md.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Hugo J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Sta-

tion Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. George L. Rodgers, Jr., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Harry N. Rosenfield, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Rowe-Doherty Associates, 51 East 42d Street, New York City, N. Y., and 612 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Jesse T. Sanders, 927 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N. J.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. P. L. Shackelford, 206 Granville Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Lawrence Y. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.

B. Vernal Chamber of Commerce.

A. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.

A. R. S. Smethurst, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Mutual Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Calvin K. Snyder, Denver, Colo.

B. Denver, Colo., Chamber of Commerce.

A. Stanley L. Sommer, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Taylor Sloop, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Sterck, Rickards & Roots, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Koppaka V. Rao, Pfizer Therapeutic Institute, Maywood, N. J.

A. Stevens Enterprises, 420 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Stein-Hall Co., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Briant H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah.

A. Eugene C. Struckhoff, 95 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

B. Boston & Maine Railroad, North Station, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Ralph M. Stuck, M. D., 1027 East Amherst Avenue, Englewood, Colo.

A. Robert Taub, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Harry L. Towe, 241 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, New York City, N. Y.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A. U. S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

A. Virginia Associated Businessmen, 512 Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

A. Woollen H. Walshe, 2800 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. H. F. Walton, 7447 North Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Marlon G. Ward, Post Office Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Arkansas Bus and Truck Association, Inc., Post Office Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.

A. Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado, Pueblo, Colo.

A. Hilary Waukau, Keshena, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

A. Joseph T. West, 1 Salem Street, Houlton, Maine.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. E. E. Webster, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Milton L. Wellenmann, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Monroe Weso, Zoar, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Montana Power Co., Electric Building, Butte, Mont.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun, Barker & Hawkins, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.